# The New-York Times.

VOL. X....NO. 3027. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JUNE 4, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

## HIGHLY IMPORTANT NEWS.

### Two Thousand Rebels Routed in Western Virginia.

### Interesting from Washington and Vicinity.

### The Official Accounts of the Fairfax Court-house Affair.

### A Night Attack on the Outposts of the New-York Twenty-eighth.

### AFFAIRS AT FORTRESS MONROE.

### The Naval Brigade Ordered Back to New-York.

### ACCIDENT TO COL. BARTLETT.

### Important Reconnoissances Into the Country.

### HOW THE REBELS SHOW THEIR HEELS.

### Governor Hicks, of Maryland, Disarming the Secessionists.

### REBEL RECRUITS IN BALTIMORE ARRESTED,

## SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 3.

The official details of the action at Fairfax Court-house, on Saturday morning, you will see do not in any way justify the lengthy dispatches forwarded to some of your cotemporaries. It was a most brilliant exhibition of courage on the part of our troops, but one in which we suffered the loss of six killed and missing, to one rebel killed and five taken prisoners. Considering the disparity of forces, this was a lucky escape on our part. The manner of stating the affair as a charge at two-forty, does injustice to our men, for in reality they rode at a deliberate pace, so slow, indeed, that the prisoners on foot had no difficulty in keeping up with the troops. The deliberate coolness of our troops did more to unnerve the rebels than would a dozen such mad charges as your cotemporaries represent.

I see that one of those cotemporaries questions the accuracy of my statement that there were no rebel troops at Fairfax Court-house on Wednesday, because two regiments were found there on Saturday morning. The writer is so slow a coach himself, that he cannot comprehend how forces can be at a place to-day who were not there at the commencement of the war.

#### OUTRAGES IN NORTH CAROLINA.

A gentleman who has reached here from Murfreesboro, N. C., tells a frightful story of the sufferings inflicted upon those who will not join the secession movement. Men are frequently found dead by their friends, having been caught and hung by the rebels, because they were known to be friendly to the Union. My informant was not permitted to bring away his wife, and he relates many instances of females, the wives and daughters of Union men, having been seized and held as hostages for the proper conduct of their husbands and fathers.

#### THE PANAMA MASSACRE COMMISSION.

There is an unmistakable delay in the assembling of the Commission for the settlement of the claims of citizens of the United States, resulting from the Panama massacre. Señor HURTADO, the Commissioner for New Grenada, has been in this city and New-York for more than six weeks, but Señor POMBO, the Minister of New-Granada, has as yet declined to notify the Secretary of State of his readiness to enter upon the Commission, notwithstanding that Mr. SEWARD has passed several notes to him urging dispatch. I hear that Señor POMBO asks for a postponement, on the ground that the present revolutionary condition of New-Granada will render it difficult to get evidence bearing on the claims. Probably there is something behind.

This Convention has been peculiarly unfortunate throughout its whole progress, one year having been lost in reconciling differences on the seventh article; another year lost in its slow transmission to Bogota, and nearly another year in the appointment and assembling of the Commission.

#### DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 3.

At 12 o'clock last night a squad of secession cavalry made a dash at the outposts of the Twenty-eighth New-York Regiment, and fired upon them. The alarm was instantly sounded and the regiment turned out, and a scouting party dispatched in pursuit of the enemy, who retreated. The fire was returned by the outposts of the Twenty-eighth, with what effect is not known, as the night was exceedingly dark. No damage whatever was done by the enemy.

While there is no doubt that three of the six Commissioners appointed by the Legislature of Maryland, have waited on "President" DAVIS, no information can be obtained here to show their associates, as instructed, have yet officially visited President LINCOLN.

The plan of organization for the volunteer forces, designated in General Orders, May 4, is so modified as to allow one surgeon and assistant to each regiment, to be appointed by the Governors of the respective States, subject to the approval of the Secretary of War.

Lieuts. CHAMBLISS and HORTON having tendered their resignations to avoid being called upon for active service, their names have been stricken from the rolls of the Army.

The seven steam sloops-of-war authorized by last Congress are to be named as follows:

Those to be built at Portsmouth, N. H., the *Kearsarge* and *Ossipee*, the two at Boston *Housatonic* and *Wachusett*, the one at New-York *Adirondack*, and those at Philadelphia *Juniata* and *Tuscarora*.

The Naval Lyceum at the Brooklyn Navy-yard will take charge of all letters for the blockading squadron.

The Navy Department has increased its working hours.

There are now 15 vessels of war in the Gulf of Mexico, 12 on the Atlantic coast, and 10 in the Chesapeake and Potomac. Every exertion is being made to add to this list with the least possible delay.

The Navy Department has received dispatches from Capt. RITCHIE, of the United States steamer *Saranac*, dated Bay of Panama, May 22, in which he says, after acknowledging the receipt of the President's Proclamation in regard to pretended letters-of-marque: "Having been notified by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company of the supposed presence of privateers in the Pacific, I had partly anticipated the orders of the Department by directing Commander BISSELL, now at Ocapules, to cruise with the *Cyane* between that port and Manzanilla, and have also dispatched an order to Commander PORTER, at San Francisco, to expedite the repairs on the *St. Marys*, and when in readiness to repair at once to Manzanilla, and coöperate with Capt. BISSELL in affording protection to the mail steamers along the most exposed line of the coast. By the English mail steamer, sailing hence on the 24th inst., I will forward instructions to Capt. HUNT to proceed immediately with the *Narragansett* to the relief of the *Cyane*, while the latter vessel, after receiving her stores at this port, will be dispatched to Callao, and discharge the duties of the *Narragansett* at that place.

Capt. MITCHELL's last communication states that he expected to sail from San Francisco, with the *Wyoming*, for this port, about the 1st of June. Should I hear, however, of the further detention of that vessel, I will direct Capt. MITCHELL to remain with the *Wyoming* at San Francisco, and afford protection to our interests at that place. In my orders to Com. BISSELL I have directed special vigilance to be exercised on the arrival and departure of the mail steamers at the port of Acapulco, and will instruct Capt. HUNT to the same effect."

Capt. WARD has made an official report to the Secretary of the Navy of the renewal of the bombardment at Acquia Creek, commencing at 11½ o'clock on Saturday, and terminating, from the fatigue of the men—the day being warm, and the firing on his side incessant—at 4½ o'clock, making a duration of five hours.

He says: "The firing on shore was scarcely as spirited at any time as yesterday. The heights were abandoned, the guns apparently having been transferred to the earthworks at the railroad termination, to replace the battery silenced there by us on Friday. During the last hour of the engagement only two or three shots were thrown from the shore, seen stealthily now and then to emerge from concealment, and hastily load and fire a single gun.

Capt. MARR, who was killed at Fairfax Court House, was a member of the Virginia State Convention, and a member elect of the Legislature from Fauquier County.

Reliable information has reached here that the Secessionists throughout Fairfax Court House number 200; at Centreville, 1,000; at Lee's, or Fairfax Station, 300; and Manassas Gap Junction, from 4,000 to 5,000.

It is understood that Col. ROBT. ANDERSON will be promoted to a Brigadier Generalship.

THOS. H. NELSON, of Indiana, has been appointed Minister to Chili.

The steamer propeller *Resolute* left the Navy-yard at 6 o'clock this afternoon for Aquia Creek, having on board a distinguished surveying officer. It is understood that that point is to be carefully surveyed with a view to further operations.

The first Maine Regiment arrived at 4 o'clock this afternoon, being much fatigued, and they were glad to find quarters.

The Garibaldi Guard went into camp to-day, on the Eastern bank of the Potomac, near the Navy-yard.

Accounts from individuals residing in the vicinity of Fairfax Court-house, tend singly to confirm Gen. McDONNELL's official report of the number of killed and wounded in the recent skirmish there.

At the Municipal election here to-day, not much more than one-third the usual votes was polled, there being but little general interest in the result.

The Twelfth New-York Regiment have been ordered to sleep on their arms to-night, and reports are prevalent of additional troops soon to be dispatched to Virginia.

## REPORTS FROM ALEXANDRIA.

ALEXANDRIA, Va., Monday, June 3.

There was another alarm about 12 o'clock last night. It was caused by the accidental discharge of a gun in the hands of a sentinel, which was followed by the firing of other sentinels, who thought an attack had been made.

The Government has taken possession of two cars at the dépôt of the Orange and Alexandria road, containing a quantity of musket-stocks, and two boxes of highly-finished tools for the construction of implements of war. Each box is valued at $2,000.

Capt. MEDLER has been appointed Provost Marshal *vice* WHITTELSEY, relieved at his own request.

The Orange and Alexandria road, which is made a continuation of the military line, is rapidly being repaired by the Federal forces. The work is under the charge of competent engineers. Unfortunately there are no cars on this side at present.

Another regiment is expected here to-day.

The Zouaves are picketed on the Fairfax road.

The women and children are gradually returning to town. Quiet seems to reign.

ALEXANDRIA, Monday, June 3—P. M.

Everything is exceedingly quiet.

A gentleman just from Arlington reports all quiet there up to 2 o'clock this afternoon.

The New-York Sixty ninth in encampment there seemed quite contented and unalarmed.

The troops who have been quartered in the city are gradually being moved to encampments outside, much to their gratification.

Though the day has been exceedingly warm, there have been more people on the streets than since the troops occupied the town.

Those now removing to the country are only those who are in the habit of doing so during warm weather.

The Zouaves are amusing themselves in putting in order the fire-engines of the city, and trying their capacity to squirt.

## FROM MARYLAND.

### HABEAS CORPUS CASE—ARRESTS AND DISCHARGES—GOV. PRATT AND SENATOR BENJAMIN—SKIRMISHES IN VIRGINIA—GEN. SCOTT—CONFEDERATE FORCES—MR MCLANE.

*Correspondence of the New-York Times.*

BALTIMORE, Sunday, June 2, 1861.

In the matter of the *habeas corpus* case of JOHN MERRYMAN it is understood at Washington that the Government will not yield to the application of Chief Justice TANEY. The young men, WORTHINGTON, SCOTT and others, of Baltimore County, who were arrested a day or two ago, and committed to jail at York, Penn., were yesterday released by the Secretary of War on the application of a well known citizen of the latter place, who, knowing them, on hearing of their imprisonment interceded successfully in their behalf.] Mr. CAMERON, to whom Mr. MERRYMAN is also quite intimately known, stated to the same gentleman that he had every disposition to release Mr. M. also, but that in suing out the writ of *habeas corpus* the case had been removed from his control.

The rumor in circulation on Saturday of the arrest of Ex-Gov. PRATT, of this State, was untrue. It seems that the Governor was suspected of being concerned in the destruction of the Annapolis Railroad, and of having sent for some troopers from Prince George's, his native county, to oppose the landing of Gen. BUTLER's forces. The commanding officer at the Naval School sent him a communication requesting an interview, but subsequently informed him that the charge had been investigated and dismissed. The truth is that Gov. PRATT, though a Secessionist in feeling, advised against offering any opposition to the Federal troops.

I have heard it suggested, also, as one of the causes of suspicion against him, that among the intercepted telegrams was one from himself to Mr. BENJAMIN, which, however, on further investigation turned out to be only a little remembrancer of a small arrearage at whist. Quite excusable, in view of the present non-intercourse and stoppage of mails!

The reported engagements at Fairfax Court-house and Aquia Creek are not supposed to have amounted to anything very serious. The attack on the former place will be renewed, and by to-morrow you may expect somewhat different accounts.

Hon. JOHN P. KENNEDY returned here from Washington yesterday afternoon, and is reported to have stated, as coming from Gen. SCOTT, that the whole Confederate force in Virginia, in any way available, did not exceed 25,000 men, and that many of these were badly armed and equipped.

This cannot be so. All advices here represent a very different state of affairs, and Gen. SCOTT is not likely to make the very grave, though juvenile, error of underrating his adversary. The best accounts from Harper's Ferry represent the forces under command of Col JOSEPH JOHNSTON to be seventeen thousand at that point; and it is stated that Gen. LEE can get together 40,000 men at Manassas Gap in twelve hours' notice.

Hon. ROBERT McLANE, who is a brother-in-law of Col. JOHNSTON, and who has in the Confederate ranks four other brothers in-law, the URQUARTS, of Louisiana, will decline the nomination to Congress. He is, perhaps, reserving himself for that little scene on the borders of the Susquehanna, so graphically portrayed in his speech some months ago at the Maryland Institute, when he proposed to "incarnadine" the waters of that romantic stream. CECIL.

## IMPORTANT MOVEMENTS IN BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Monday, June 3.

Gov. HICKS this morning demanded and received the muskets of the Baltimore City Guard, 159, and had them conveyed to Fort McHenry.

Several men about to start for Harper's Ferry were arrested this morning and taken to the Fort.

## BATTLE IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.

### The Rebel Camp at Phillippa Broken Up—Rout of the Rebels—Col. Kelly, of the First Virginia Regiment, Killed.

CINCINNATI, Monday, June 3.

Two columns of troops from Gen. McCLELLAN's command, one under command of Col. KELLY, of the First Virginia Volunteers, and the other under command of Col. CRITTENDEN, composed of the Indiana Volunteers, left Grafton early last night, and after marching the entire night about 20 miles through a drenching rain, surprised a camp of rebels, 2,000 strong, at Phillippa, Va., and routed them, killing 15, capturing a large amount of arms, horses, ammunition, provisions, camp equippage, &c. The surprise was complete, and at the last advices, the Federal troops were in hot pursuit of the rebels. It is probable that many prisoners will be taken.

Col. KELLEY was mortally wounded, and has since died. Several others of the Federal troops were slightly wounded.

## WESTERN VIRGINIA.

### THE OCCUPATION OF GRAFTON.

The Pittsburgh *Chronicle* publishes the following letter:

UNIONTOWN, Pa., May 31, 1861—9 o'clock P. M.

*Editor of Chronicle*—DEAR SIR: The Secessionists are routed. Our Fayette County boys, commanded by Capt. OLIPHANT—some 300 strong, with, perhaps, 500 Virginians—all armed as woodsmen generally are—pressed on for Grafton, one day in advance of the Wheeling troops, intending to capture the enemy. The first night they encamped in the vicinity of Grafton, having marched 28 miles, without tents or much baggage. They moved up next morning towards Webster, intending to give the enemy battle, but they did not stand the steel. They took to flight, and are now at Philippi, the county seat of Barbour County, some 16 miles southwest from Grafton.

Of these facts you need have no doubt. We have several gentlemen now in Uniontown that took part in the matter—and all our boys will be at home this evening. DANIEL DAVIDSON, Esq., of Connellsville, is here; he was with them, and was in Grafton. The families were moving back when he left. The Wheeling troops are now on the ground, and will look after the traitors. The rebels are said to be two thousand strong at Phillippi and are in the midst of a secession community. When formed in a line two deep, our Pennsylvania and Virginia troops, united, measured something over a mile of rifles. This frightened them—their scouts went in, and the last batch of traitors hurried off from Webster.

Our citizen soldiers have the honor of backing out the secession troops in the offer of a fair, open field fight, where their numbers were at least two to one against us. This don't back up their boast that one Secessionist can whip five Union men. The boys say that they took several prisoners, some powder and lead, two revolvers, and a gun. We did hear it reported on the street this evening that they took twelve guns and a flag. They proceeded cheerfully on the march—arresting Secessionists and putting them on trial. On one conviction they required the party to kneel down and swear allegiance and kiss the flag, fall into ranks, and they would grant him pardon. The oath was administered by the chaplain. They did not intend to fight without prayers in the camp. Some of the prisoners they let loose, others they dealt sharply with. I believe they did not punish any of them. Thus the matter stands this evening. The Wheeling troops will look after the balance. Very respectfully, **

*P. S. Ten o'clock P. M.*—Our boys are coming from Grafton. They confirm what is above written, and they have the secession flag. Thirty two little girls, draped in white, came out from Grafton after the Secessionists had run, to cheer the citizen-troops and bid them welcome, and the women cried and shouted with joy. One of the soldiers told me that they were thieves, as before stated, pillaging and robbing the whole neighborhood.

The following dispatch to the Cincinnati *Gazette*, dated at Columbus May 31, gives further particulars of this important movement:

"Lieut. SULLIVAN, who was sent by the Adjutant-General to Virginia, as messenger with stores for the Ohio troops, has just returned. He left Col. KELLY and Col. IRVINE's Regiments at the burnt bridges on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, four miles beyond Mannington, and sixty miles from Wheeling. The rebels destroyed two bridges across the same stream, about an eighth of a mile apart.

The frame work was iron. The main screws were removed, letting the first bridge fall as soon as the woodwork was burned. The second bridge was, however, held together by the rails.

Yesterday noon these bridges were so far restored that the trains with troops crossed. Excellent mechanics were found both in the Ohio and Virginia Regiments. Capt. MOODY, Company I, of the 16th O. V. M., superintended the building of the second bridge.

A detachment of the Wheeling Regiment was fired into at Glover's Gap, by a rebel. He would have fired into a second train, but was shot by men who got out of the first train at a curve.

Lieut. G. says the troops were everywhere received by the people with enthusiasm and genuine hospitality, the country people bringing substantial rations. He thinks he is not deceived in the opinion that the people of Western Virginia will generally exhibit loyalty.

The railroad will be thoroughly guarded from Grafton to Wheeling, and communication kept open.

When SULLIVAN left, he did not think KELLY and IRVINE would so soon reach Grafton.

The front of Col. STEADMAN's Regiment, the Fourteenth, according to telegrams received to-night, is now in Grafton. The troops advanced from Parkersburgh under STEADMAN's command. Between the toll-gate, 46 miles east of Parkersburgh, and Petroleum, they have constructed a bridge, 150 feet span. In 24 hours Col. S. has not lost a man. The rebels have threatened his regiment, but the Colonel warned them that if they killed any of his guards, or attacked the trains with guerilla parties, he would pursue them with fire and sword."

## FROM THE SEVENTY-FIRST NEW-YORK REGIMENT.

HEAD-QUARTERS SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT, WASHINGTON NAVY-YARD, Friday, May 31, 1861.

DEAR ——: We paid a flying visit to Alexandria last Monday morning. We heard the Fire Zouaves were "torn up," and an order came from Gen. SANDFORD for us to go immediately down there. Gen. SANDFORD asked our Major how soon we could get ready to go. "Five minutes, Sir!" was the answer, and we went. We embarked on board the *Philadelphia*, and were soon at our destination. We landed at the foot of Cameron-street, and marched through the city to the outskirts and bivouacked on a green sward near the canal. The people of the town looked at us in silence as we passed by. Some of them remarked, "Determined-looking fellows," "How *solid* they look," "There must be nearly *three thousand* there," &c., &c. Alexandria is the most God-forsaken place I ever saw. Very few people occupy it now. The houses are either entirely shut up or else the doors and windows are wide open, and the furniture is seen scattered about in all directions. We quartered in some empty houses in the town for the night, mounting a strong guard in the streets during the night.

Business is annihilated. I heard that the people talk Union, but *mean* secession—that there is no trusting them. During the day I went over to the camp of the Zouaves. They are encamped about two and a half or three miles from the city, in a beautiful situation. I also paid a visit to the Marshall House, corner of Pitt and King streets, (my company and Company G quartered there during the night,) in which ELLSWORTH lost his life. The Michigan Boys gave us a lot of clothes left by the Secessionists, but their officers would not allow us to remove them. Anyhow, I got a piece of the door-frame that JACKSON's *second* shot struck, and a piece of secession crape, which I wear on my left arm in commemoration of my own Colonel. Finding the Zoo-zoos all right, we returned to the Navy-yard on Wednesday afternoon last, by wing, safe and sound. Last night we held ourselves in readiness to go again at a moment's notice, but no order came.

The Seventh return to-day. Their time is up, and they have done everything expected of them.

We are steadily improving in drill, and will soon be surpassed by none. At ELLSWORTH's funeral our *solid* tramp was much admired.

I saw the Garibaldi Guard you mention. They are a fine looking set of men. Many of them have been in active service in Europe. I also saw the Ninth. They look very handsome in their dark dress, but seem to be very young, looking like children.

Have you yet heard about that challenge of the Sixty ninth sentinel? If not I will tell you. The "Grand Rounds" are composed of officers high in rank, and a private cannot address them as the privates address each other. Well, the "Grand Rounds" approached. "Who comes there?" challenged the son of the Emerald Isle. "Grand Rounds," was the reply. The sentinel, instead of saying, "Halt, Grand Rounds—advance, Sergeant, and give the countersign," said: "To h—l wid yer gran rouns—I tought it was the relafe!" I guess that man got an extra allowance of "bacon" next day.

The countersign of one of the regiments was "Richmond," the other night. A Dutchman was on guard in one place, and when a man approached the lagerbier genius said to him, after challenging: "You no hum dis way mitout Richmons!" Good for "Hans."

I did not go with the boat-guard, being detailed for special duty by the Colonel, and was much disappointed in consequence. They are now off down the river, commanded by Lieut. PRENDERGAST.

Yours, D.

## THE NAVAL BRIGADE REJECTED.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sunday, June 2, *via* Baltimore June 3.

By order of the War department, the Naval Brigade was not accepted, but returns to New-York to-night by the steamer *Coatzacoalcos*. Their arms and ammunition are retained by order of Gen. BUTLER, who is placed in the most embarrassing position by the presence of the brigade.

Col. BARTLETT, in an unfortunate midnight expedition to Rip Raps, fell from the parapet, breaking his clavicle and receiving internal injuries. He is delirious to day and with his family, where he will remain.

The brigade is not yet aware of its destination. An *emeute* is expected when the news is announced.

The unfortunate situation of Col. BARTLETT excites the deepest sympathy.

There are no military movements of importance.

## ARRIVAL OF TROOPS AT PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, June 3.

The Maine First Regiment passed through at 1 o'clock, and the Highlanders at 7 o'clock this morning. The Highlanders took breakfast in the dépôt at the Washington-street wharf, provided by the citizens. They afterward marched to the corner of Broad and Prince streets, and met with a grand ovation along the route.

The Maine Regiment was also provided with refreshments. They passed to the dépôt in the cars.

Writs of *habeas corpus*, returnable on Tuesday, were granted in the case of the three men arrested in Maryland, charged with bridge-burning, and removed to York. The writs were addressed to Gen. KEIM; the hearing before Judge CADWALLADER.

## ST. LOUIS ITEMS.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, June 3.

Gen. LYON has appointed Col. BLAIR Commander of the Arsenal in this city.

Capt. COLE, in command of the battery on Duncan's Island, opposite the arsenal, has resumed examining all passing boats.

The 6th Regiment of Missouri Volunteers, Col. PETER E. BLAND, were sworn into the United States service for the war on Saturday.

## SECESSIONISTS IN POUGHKEEPSIE.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Monday, June 3.

There is evidently a gang of secessionists in Pleasant Valley, in this County. A flag was raised by the Presbyterian Church, on Saturday, when threats were made of destroying it. On Saturday night the church was set on fire, but the flames were extinguished before much damage was done.

## MILITARY AND NAVAL MOVEMENTS.

Orders were received at the Head-quarters of the Army in this City, yesterday, to send away at once 100 of the best drilled troops available. Accordingly messengers were dispatched to the islands, and at noon the following men were under arms ready for the road:

| | Men. |
|---|---|
| Company G, First Artillery | 56 |
| Company A, First Artillery, (Fort Sumter Co.,) | 52 |
| From Governor's Island | 30 |
| From Bedloe's Island | 84 |
| Total | 222 |

The soldiers will be accompanied by Capt. J. G. DODGE, of the Eighth Infantry, for the reinforcement of whose companies the Governor's Island detachment is intended. They are said to be destined for Chambersburgh.

The Texas troops were sent down to Fort Hamilton, "bag and baggage," on Sunday. They occupy the quarters and tents. Their officers are to go to Washington for departmental duty. The men number over 500. They are a rough, hardy set of fellows, just fit for war, but their oaths make them garrison guards, so far as the present conflict is concerned.

The U. S. chartered steamer *R. R. Cuyler* was put formally in commission yesterday, at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. She mounts nine guns, long thirty-twos, and heavy piece. Her crew consists of about 100 men and officers. She is destined for the blockade fleet but goes to see with sealed orders. Her officers are: Flag-Officer, FRANCIS B. ELLISON, of New York; 1st Lieut. J. V. NESSPHILLIP; Lieutenant JAMES PARKER; LARKIN P. ADAMS, Midshipman; W. R. BRIDGEMAN, Mid.; F. CROCKER, Acting-Master; W. A. WATSON, Surgeon's Steward; Engineers, A. M. STEBHEES, G. H. CLARK, W. CAMPBELL, H. NORRIS. The vessel left the wharf last evening.

The *Wabash* has sailed. She has more Southern than Northern commissioned officers.

The *Savannah* took on board her armament yesterday. The *Daylight* hauled into the *Cuyler's* berth. The *Roanoke* has her guns on board. Men were employed all day on Sunday painting the *Savannah* and *Roanoke*. The *Potomac* lies in the stream, as usual.

Since we published the list of chartered vessels, the following additional ones have been hired and bought by Government: *Penguin, Albatross, Philadelphia, W. Whitden, Cahawba, Herschell* and *Alabama*. A few small transports have been employed at provincial cities, the names of which we will give in proper shape, in a few days. There are over forty now chartered.

It has been remarked in Washington by the army authorities that no resignations have been sent in since the occupation of Virginia by Federal troops. There are still over 200 Southern gentlemen attached to the army, who are determined to remain in it, no matter in what direction they may be ordered to serve. The officers who arrived at Leavenworth from the West say that there have been very few "secessions" from their number.

The War Department was engaged all Saturday in arranging for the disposition of the soldiers now at Fort Leavenworth. Companies of the Second Dragoons, Seventh and Tenth Infantry, Fourth and Fifth Infantry, compose the detachments, which are under orders to rest at the Fort until the officer who was sent to Washington returns. The men, according to the Adjutant's report, are in good health generally, there being only about 40 on the sick list. The instructions forwarded to them will be printed in a few days.

Now that the construction of new steam gun-boats for the Regular Navy has been determined on, it will be interesting to give a statement of those already in the service. There are only eight in the Navy, the dimensions and tonnage of which are as follows:

| | Tonnage. | Length. | Width. | Station. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Seminole | 801 | 219 | 31 | Brazil. |
| Pawnee | 1,239 | 230 | 47 | Blockade Fleet. |
| Iroquois | 1,000 | 225 | 33 | Mediterranean. |
| Mohican | 994 | 233 | 33 | Africa. |
| Wyoming | 897 | 222 | 33 | Pacific. |
| Dacotah | 1,035 | 227 | 32 | East Indies. |
| Narragansett | 800 | 188 | 31 | Pacific. |
| Saginaw | 456 | 163 | 26 | East Indies. |

The *Sumter, Mystic, Wyandotte, Water Witch, Crusader, Pocahontas, Pulaski* and others, were not built as gun-boats.

The U. S. steam-frigate *Colorado*, the sister ship of the *Wabash*, went into commission yesterday afternoon, at Boston, in compliance with orders from the Navy Department. The *Colorado* is 3,400 tons burthen, carries 44 guns, 500 sailors, a marine guard of 50 rank and file, and a brass band. One of her guns weighs 15,060 and another 12,000 lbs. She was built in 1855, and never made a cruise but one, namely, as flag ship of the Home Squadron. She can throw a broadside of 1,414 lbs., and her armament cost $80,240. We gave a list of her officers some days since.

## FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

### The Armory at Old Point Comfort—Doings of Duryee's "Devil's"—Scouting Parties—How "the Chivalry" Fly Before the Zouves—Col. Duryee Captures a Secession Flag, Etc.

From Our Special Correspondent.

CAMP BUTLER, NEAR HAMPTON, Va., Sunday, June 2, 1861.

The friends of Col. DURYEE's Zouaves, who greeted with so much enthusiasm their first public parade in New-York, would have been gratified beyond measure had they been here yesterday to witness the battalion-drill in the morning, conducted by Lieut.-Col. WARREN, and the Brigade evolutions under the direction of Acting Brigadier-Gen. DURYEE, in the afternoon. A command composed as this is, constantly under military discipline, in camp, makes wonderful progress in the course of a single week. They are something more than holiday soldiers, who know how to make a brilliant dress parade, on State occasions, over Russ pavement. If you could see them manœuvering on rough plowed ground, covered with dust, forming in line of battle, springing into column, compressed into close column by division, deploying into hollow square, charging bayonet as one man, firing by file, by company and by wing,—performing with precision all the evolutions which make war wonderful and soldiering a science,—you would imagine that they were veterans of very long standing, rather than hewers of wood, and drawers of drafts, and drivers of quills, who have left their trades, their banking-houses, or their professions, to fight for the old flag that traitors have dared to dishonor.

We have as yet had no collision with the enemy but it has not been because no opportunity has been afforded the Secessionists for coming in daily contact with the things they loathe. On Tuesday Capt JUDSON KILPATRICK an officer educated at West Point, in command of Company H, who knows no fear,—except the fear that he shall not speedily have an opportunity of paying his compliments to the foe,—left camp with forty men, and proceeded to the bridge at Hampton, which had been burned by the enemy, designing to repair it. He found it so much injured that with the implements at hand he could not reconstruct it. He built two docks, took possession of about thirty boats, opened a safe and easy communication with the village, crossed, took possession, and, after posting a strong guard at the bridge-head, scoured the country for miles.

After leaving the village, he received information that 1,000 Secessionists were at hand. Nothing daunted, the intrepid Captain, throwing out scouts in advance, rapidly passed up the road towards Yorktown, and arrived at Newcastle Bridge just in time to see a small force of the enemy pass over, taking up the planks as they left. On his return he dispersed a body of 25 men who had fired on Mr. ISAAC CASE, agent of Messrs. WHEELER & WILSON, of sewing-machine celebrity, who accompanied the regiment to take care of a charger worth $600, presented to Maj. J. MANSFIELD DAVIES by that firm. He captured one horse, three mules, four drums, harness, several hundred bushels of grain, arms and military stores. Leaving these in charge of a small guard, commanded by Lieut. CARLILE BOYD,—one of those quiet, gentlemanly men, who at the post of danger generally give a better account of themselves than the blusterers,—he returned to Hampton, where he caused to be published to the assembled citizens the proclamation of Gen. DURYEE, which I have already sent you. Again crossing the stream, he raised the stars and stripes on the building but recently occupied by Col. MALLORY of the Confederate army. His men stood around him while the ceremony was performing and greeted the flag with rousing cheers. The Captain made them a stirring little speech, to which they responded heartily. And then, after a day well spent, marched back to camp, bearing many trophies with him.

The next day Capt. HIRAM DURYEE, with his company, marched far back into the country, meeting armed men who fled like deer at his approach. His men were "spilin' for a fight," and bitterly denounced "the chivalry" for the retiring manners for which they are becoming noted in these parts. He brought back large quantities of provisions and tools. The same day Lieut. JACOB DURYEE, son of the Colonel, raised the flag of our Union over Ex-President TYLER's Summer residence, "Marguerite Villa," at Hampton. It was an offset to the performance of Mr. TYLER's daughter, who, a short time since, it will be remembered, hoisted a secession flag at a village somewhere at the South.

On Thursday, Capt. ROBERT S. DUMONT led Company B on a scouting expedition, in the course of which he met many armed men in uniform who uniformly carried themselves back into the interior of Old Virginia at a quadruple quickstep. Lieut. DUMONT, with a few men, drove a superior force into the woods, and returned with a very large feather in his cap. Capt. DUMONT brought back information of so much importance concerning the position of the opposing forces, that it was communicated to Gen. BUTLER in a written report. Capt. DENIKE and Capt. SWARTWOUT have made similar armed excursions with equally importants results.

Col. DURYEE himself, with a small force, a few days ago returned into camp, from Hampton, bearing with him the first secession flag that has been captured and a quantity of arms, odd portions of uniforms, etc. which had belonged to the Secessionists.

This morning the men attended Divine service on the lawn, in front of the Colonel's quarters. Rev. Dr. GORDON WINSLOW, the Chaplain, conducted the exercises, and preached a very eloquent sermon. Dr. WINSLOW is a parson of the old Revolutionary school, and on the Colonel's staff—will be as serviceable in the field as he is in the pulpit. Yesterday, under his direction, a bridge was built over a little stream, which divides one of the outposts from the camp.

Thus the week has passed, not without its excitements. Rumors were constantly brought into camp, that the enemy was advancing in force, and the men have slept on their arms nightly. They evince an excellent military spirit.

The appointment of Col. DURYEE to the post of Acting-Brigadier-General leaves Lieut.-Colonel GOUVERNEUR K. WARREN in command of the Zouaves. Col. WARREN has been many years in the regular service, is an accomplished officer and an excellent disciplinarian. A few nights ago, when scouts rushed in, out of breath, reporting that the enemy was advancing in a large body to cut off the picket guard at Hampton Bridge, Col. WARREN, without alarming the camp, proceeded with only three men to take command of the guard, and remained all night with it. It was not rashness on his part, by any means, for he knew well how to post his little force so that the enemy could not get the best of him.

The Adjutant of the regiment, JOSEPH E. HAMBLIN, has been offered the position of Adjutant-General but has declined it. He fully deserved the compliment, and the whole regiment was pleased with it. But the whole regiment would have united in a protest against his leaving the command; and his reason for declining the promotion was that he was so much attached to the regiment that he could not endure to be detached. No man in the regiment has performed multifarious and arduous duties better, and is more respected by his brother officers and beloved by the men than Adjutant HAMBLIN.

There are now four regiments encamped here—Col. ALLEN's, Col. CARR's, Col. BARTLETT's and the Zouaves. The laws protecting the property of private citizens are strictly enforced by the Brigadier, and those of the people that remain are on excellent terms with the soldiery, while families that at first fled are beginning to return. As soon as it becomes generally known that they will nowhere be safer from insult, violence and lawlessness, than within our lines, the deserted villages in this delightful neighborhood will again be populated.

We have experienced as yet but few comparatively of the hardships of a soldier's life. We are particularly fortunate in being sent to this delightful Old Point Comfort. It is one of the healthiest places in the world, and no point could have been selected at which an army may be concentrated, provisioned and kept in good sanitary condition, that is superior to this. It is a land flowing with fish, clams, oysters, strawberries, green peas—everything that at this season is delightful. The most beautiful flowers are in bloom in the gardens, the foliage is luxurious, the fields wave with verdure, and Nature's great bathtub lies at our feet. We may go further and fare worse. G. C.

## GEN. SICKLES' EXCELSIOR BRIGADE.

HEAD-QUARTERS, EXCELSIOR BRIGADE, CITY HALL, Monday, June 3, 1861.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

I am instructed by Gen. SICKLES to make a brief reply to a paragraph which appeared in your Journal of this morning, dated at Washington.

The General thinks it unnecessary to make any comment on the unprovoked and ungenerous sentiments of the writer in question. They bear the impress of individual animosity, and it is a consolation to Gen. SICKLES to be assured that they do not receive the indorsement of the Editor of the New-York TIMES.

The real motive, however, of the response I am desired to make has to do with a simple question of fact. The writer of the paragraph alluded to seeks to convey the opinion that "Mr. SICKLES could not raise a regiment, much less a brigade."

For the satisfaction of your correspondent, I am authorized to say that Gen. SICKLES began only a few weeks since, by raising a regiment, but he soon found himself so embarrassed by incessant offers of men, that he was forced into organizing a brigade, which soon swelled to five regiments of 1,000 men each.

This brigade has been formally accepted by the President of the United States, through the Secretary of War, who limited the brigade of Gen. SICKLES to the number already stated.

If these facts are not sufficient to convince your incredulous correspondent of the popularity of Gen. SICKLES in his new enterprise, I am permitted to say that no fewer than seventeen regiments, and one hundred and twenty additional companies, making in all twenty-nine thousand men have applied within six weeks to form part of the Excelsior Brigade, but which, of course, Gen. SICKLES has been gratefully obliged to decline. Yours, very respectfully,

THEO. LAUNER, Secretary to Gen. SICKLES.

## LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

### DEPARTURE OF THE FIRST REGIMENT SCOTT LIFE GUARD FOR FORTRESS MONROE.

The old arsenal, situated on Central Park, was a scene of great excitement yesterday. Positive marching orders having been received, the Regiment formed into line about 12 o'clock, and was presented with the National colors. At about 1½ o'clock, the whole body was in motion; the line of march was down Fifth-avenue to Fourteenth street, thence to Broadway down to the City Hall, where they placed in charge of the Corporation of of New-York city, the banner that was presented to the old members of the Scott Life Guard, shortly after their return from Mexico. After the subjugation of the rebels, and on the return of the regiment to this City, the Corporation will deliver it to their hands again the old standard. At the conclusion of the above ceremony, the regiment marched to the foot of North Moore-street, where it embarked on the steamship *Alabama*. There are eight hundred and fifteen men in this regiment, including officers. Annexed is a list of the officers:

Col. Alfred W. Taylor; Lieut. Col John D McGregor; Major Wm. Jameson; Adjt. Wm. Henriques; Quartermaster James M. Bayles. Company A—Capt. Joseph Henriques, First Lieut. I. Lenoske, Second Lieut. James Walker. Company B—Capt. John S. Downs, First Lieut Fogarty, Second Lieut. Thornton. Company C—Capt. James Mooney, First Lieut. Henry Rasco, Second Lieut. T. C. Sniblee. Company D—Capt. Cruger, First Lieut. Smith, Second Lieut. Schafer. Company E—Capt. Wm. B Pariesen, First Lieut Moulton, Second Lieut. Wynne. Company F—Capt. J. H. H. Camp, First Lieut McDonald, Second Lieut. Bosworth. Company G—Capt. John B. Brahams, First Lieut. Seston, Second Lieut. Parker. Company H—Capt. John Quinn, First Lieut. Metcalfe, Second Lieut. Bowers. Company J—Capt. Houstani, First Lieut. Wm. Walsh, Second Lieut. Godfrey. Company H—Capt. Constantine, First Lieut. Rodman, Second Lieut. Hepburn.

### DEPARTURE OF THE THIRD REGIMENT.

Col. FREDERICK TOWNSEND's command, that has been encamped for some time on the Battery, left last evening for Fortress Monroe. After many unavoidable delays, the regiment was at length fully armed and equipped, and received ammunition yesterday. It embarked at about 7 o'clock last evening on board the *James Adger*, which was lying at Pier No. 3 North River. This corps contains nearly eight hundred men, and is officered as follows:

Frederick Townsend, Colonel; Samuel M Alford, Lieutenant-Colonel; George D. Bayard, Major; J. Owen Moore, Adjutant; Jackson H. Chase, Quartermaster; Dr. Alexander H. Hoff, Surgeon. Company A—Abel Smith, Captain; John G Fay, First Lieutenant; Wm. L. Stearns, Second Lieutenant. Company B—S. W. Fullerton, Captain; E. E. Jones, First Lieutenant; Alexander Mann, Second Lieutenant. Company C—E. G. Floyd, Captain; George E. Fink, First Lieutenant; George Van Vechten, Second Lieutenant. Company D—John G. Butler, Captain; C. H. Burbick, First Lieutenant; E. D. Weeks, Second Lieutenant. Company E—Justus W. Blanchard, Captain; B. B. Whaln, First Lieutenant; R. M. Goldwait, Second Lieutenant. Company F—Henry S. Hurlout, Captain; Wm. N. Sanders, First Lieutenant; T. Ellery Lord, Second Lieutenant. Company G—E. S. Tenny, Captain; Wm. E Blake, First Lieutenant; Leon H. Ballard, Second Lieutenant. Company H—Jacob Ten Eycke, Captain; Henry Cooper, First Lieutenant; R. Hunter Chapin, Second Lieutenant. Company I—Isaac Catlin, Captain; W. N. Babcock, First Lieutenant; F. M. Stone, Second Lieutenant. Company K—John E Mulford, Captain; Hiram Couch, First Lieutenant; E. C. Tuttle, Second Lieutenant.

### THE SEVENTH REGIMENT MUSTERED OUT.

The last ceremony of a campaign—that of mustering the men out of the service—was performed yesterday, somewhat prematurely, as many thought, at the Armory corner of Seventh-street and Third-avenue. Since Saturday, when the Regiment returned, the men have worn their uniforms, it being a point of military etiquette to do so until the routine has been gone through. To this circumstance must be ascribed the curious phenomenon of several of our greatest dandies being seen on Broadway yesterday in a partially dilapidated condition. Gentlemen whose attire in ordinary times is a model of elegant propriety, disported themselves with stained and discolored jackets and trousers, and caps of crushed and sullen aspect. They were simply awaiting the word of command to the broadcloth and patent leathers of the private citizens—to be mustered out of their old suits into new ones.

At 2 o'clock the regiment was drawn up into companies, with all the staff officers in front, nearly as they would be if they were about to parade down Broadway. Col. LEFFERTS had previously taken his station in the visitors' gallery at the north end of the great drill room, and consequently facing his men. The officers' roll was called, each gentleman responding to his name. At the conclusion Col. LEFFERTS addressed them from the gallery, saying, "Officers of the staff you are now mustered out of service." Whereupon they smiled and instantly dived into the crowd of visitors to find their friends, disappearing subsequently with soldier-like punctuality. The same ceremony was repeated with the members of the various companies, each man answering to his name, and falling back with his companions until finally "mustered out."

Visitors experienced much difficulty in obtaining admission, but notwithstanding all the obstacles thrown in the way a goodly number succeeded in reaching the drill-room. The heat was intense, so much so indeed that we are disposed to believe the last days' service performed by the Seventh was not the lightest they have had. There was some difficulty in preserving order, and Col. LEFFERTS addressed himself twice to the men and the visitors, to impress upon them the necessity of keeping quiet, so that the names when called might be heard. The return of the regiment was the topic most discussed, and it seemed to give but little satisfaction either to the friends of the Seventh or its members. It was abundantly plain that the men of the Seventh prefer being mustered in to being mustered out.

### COL. M'CHESNEY'S REGIMENT GOING.

The Tenth Regiment Zouaves, under command of Col. McCHESNEY, has received marching orders. They were yesterday inspected at their encampment, near Sandy Hook, by Maj.-Gen. DIX and Col. KEYS, who expressed their entire satisfaction with the condition of the regiment. Their equipment is complete. Five steam-tugs have been chartered to proceed to the Hook, which will receive the regiment on board at 9 o'clock this morning, arriving at Twenty-third-street, North River, about 10½ o'clock. Forming here, they will proceed up Fifth-avenue to Thirty-fifth-street, where a stand of colors will be presented at the residence of Judge WHITE. They will then pass through Broadway, embarking on the steamer *State of Georgia*, from the foot of Robinson-street, for Fort Monroe.

From another source we learn that the Regiment will have one day allowed to them in the City, in order to see their friends before they finally embark, their encampment having been at so inconvenient a distance from the City, communication with them has been very difficult.

[*For other Rebellion News see Eighth Page.*]

## AFFAIRS IN ST. LOUIS.

### Important Movements on foot—The Union cause in danger—What Gen. Harney has done—Extraordinary Orders—Intrigues of the Secessionists.

*Correspondence of the New-York Times.*

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, May 29.

Movements of vital importance to the cause of the Union are taking place here; movements which may within a very short time, plunge Missouri into the arms of the Southern Confederacy, and the City of St. Louis into the horrors of a life and death struggle against the Secesssionists of the State. Our position is getting every day more dangerous, and the prospects of the Union cause are sinking so rapidly, that it would be a crime to keep silent any longer. That you may see the extent of our danger, I need merely mention the fact, that the army of St. Louis will within a couple of weeks have been reduced to half the number of what it is at present, and at the expiration of the term of enlistment of the three months' Volunteers, scarcely one thousand troops will be left here, to protect us from an invasion of Missouri State Militia, under the command of that incarnate fiend and traitor, Gov. JACKSON. The position of Missouri seems to be completely misunderstood by our Government, whether owing to the representations of Gen. HARNEY, or to other causes, I do not know. Of course, we have our suspicions. Gen. HARNEY may be loyal; he may remain so; but it has become painfully apparent to every candid-minded citizen of our State that he is totally unfit for the position he at present occupies; that he has torn down, since his arrival in our midst, all that Capt LYON had built up; that he has crushed the Union cause throughout the whole State as completely as it was possible for him to do; and that no excuse can compensate the anguish and disappointment felt by every patriot throughout the State at his recent actions. The very fact that he is the pet and *protegé* of the *Missouri Republican*, a paper the more vile and mischievous because it supports treason underhand, makes Union men suspicious, and disheartens them when they reflect that he is to lead them in these days of peril. And though there are some of the Union men who approve his conduct, yet these are of that milk-and-water race of beings who still cling to their Douglas and Breckinridge Platforms, and talk about squatter sovereignty and the right of Congress over Slavery in the Territories, as if the Almighty had filled their veins with dishwater instead of blood, to beat warm and loud for their country, their liberties and their flag. It may be owing to the contamination, arising from the toleration of such men in his presence, that Gen. HARNEY, always a Democrat, has suddenly become a partisan again, and that he acts only as a Democratic partisan, in working in concert with Governor JACKSON. It may be worse. But either way, however much Gen. HARNEY may be blamed for the consequences likely to arise from her recent actions,—the Government at Washington will not escape its share of the terrible responsibility. The City of St. Louis has done all for that Government it could do; has raised six regiments and even gone begging to support it. The City of St. Louis will have some right to reproach that Government with a shameful neglect to provide for her protection; the State of Missouri has the right to accuse the Government with neglect, in allowing her true and loyal sons to be driven from her soil and outraged in every conceivable manner, when the Government has from the first start had the power to protect each man fully. Too rapidly the feeling of despair is taking hold of our brave Union men. Before long they may become deaf to all further entreaties to arouse themselves for the conflict that *must* come; and only when the foe is at the doors, when St. Louis herself is threatened with instant destruction, will they arise again to fight to the last drop of blood for home and life.

The orders of General HARNEY, to which I have alluded, were issued on Monday, but did not become generally known till to-day, and make the following alterations in the *status* of military matters here:

In my last letter I informed your readers that troops had been stationed around the city to guard the entrances, *and stop all boats and trains, coming or going*. The results of this vigilance was, that a great number of arms and much valuable ammunition has been captured by the United States troops, intended for the State troops (or rebels) at Jefferson City. *General Harney's order is, that all these troops be withdrawn to-day; thereafter all boats or trains shall come and go unmolested and unsearched.* Captain MILLER, commanding officer at Duncan's Island, has also been ordered to stop no boats henceforth. The effect of this order is, that the Secessionists can now import as many arms as they stand in need of, and provide themselves with ammunition to their heart's content. Whether it was General HARNEY'S intention that this should be so, I, of course, do not know.

Col. SHUTTNER'S regiment departed last evening for Bird's Point, opposite Cairo, a very important position, from which Cairo could be destroyed in the twinkling of an eye, if mounted by a battery of the enemy. This movement is an excellent one in all respects, and receives universal commendation. The men were all in high glee when they received the news that they were to embark, and will, no doubt, conduct themselves bravely whenever occasion requires. Bird's Point being in Missouri, the State does not altogether lose the services of this regiment by its departure from its quarters here. But it is reported that Col BLAIR'S regiment has been ordered to leave for Virginia next week Whether this report is true or not, I am unable to state positively; this morning the men had received no orders yet. But if it is, the departure of this regiment will be an incalculable loss to our cause in the State; not so much on account of the loss of the men, but because they carry with them Col. BLAIR, who next to Capt. N. LYON, (now Brigadier-General,) has the highest confidence of the Union men in our State. What Gen. HARNEY is, no one knows; but we do know that FRANK P. BLAIR, Jr, is true as gold—loyal, every inch of him, and that he is a man of action. If Missouri was saved; if Gov. JACKSON was no longer her Governor, we could spare nearly all our soldiers; and God knows how cheerfully the men of St. Louis would send them to the place of most imminent danger. But Missouri is by no means saved. *Missouri never was in greater danger than she is now.* It is now beyond little doubt that, when Gen. HARNEY signed the infamous "truce" with the traitor STERLING PRICE, this same PRICE had authority from Gov. JACKSON to hand in his (JACKSON'S) resignation as Governor of Missouri, if Gen. HARNEY should insist upon it. But Gen. HARNEY insisted on no such thing. Gen. HARNEY was much more generous. Instead of receiving the submission of the rebels, he handed over to them the submission of the United States Government. Now mark what followed. The moment STERLING PRICE brought that infamous truce to Gov. JACKSON—to whom it was a perfect godsend—this miserable traitor caused the flag of the Confederate States to be hoisted again in front of his house. To the troops assembled in Jefferson City—some three thousand—who grumbled when they were ordered to go home, intelligence was privately conveyed, that they would soon be recalled, that the present dispersion was only a sham, that Gen. HARNEY was all right, and that they would soon have their revenge on the d—d Dutch of St. Louis. STERLING PRICE said as much publicly in a speech to some of the troops. All the troops, on leaving Jefferson City, took their arms with them, and from reliable reports, it has become certain that they did not all return home, but assembled at other places in the interior. A large force is said to be congregated at Lexington. In the mean time, arms are purchased by JACKSON'S tools, wherever they can be found, and will undoubtedly arrive in large numbers now, since boats and trains are no longer subjected to the vigilance of the U. S. officers, so generously abandoned by Gen HARNEY. Indeed, the report comes this morning from Jefferson City, that a Commissioner has been there from JEFF. DAVIS with propositions to furnish JACKSON arms and men for the purpose of carrying Missouri out of the Union. If you will read the report of Hon. GARRETT DAVIS, intended to be submitted to the Legislature of Kentucky, and published in the Louisville *Journal*, of the 27th, you will perceive that JEFFERSON DAVIS adopts the same measures to take Kentucky out of the Union which he practices in Missouri. The fact is he is vigilant and active, while our Government is slow and hesitating. He helps his friends; the Government at Washington turns the cold shoulder on its friends. If Kentucky should still be lost, it will be because the Administration listened not to the true Union men, but rather to the dishwater politicians of the noble old State. The true policy of the Administration would be to raise troops enough in Kentucky to protect the Union men all over the State, as was done in Missouri; but not afterwards abandon its purpose and leave the State to the revenge-breathing fury of its enemies, as unfortunately is now being done in Missouri. As the Louisville *Journal* remarked the other day in relation to the outrages on Union men in Missouri: "If the Government will not help its friends in the Border States, then it had better stand back at once, acknowledge its impotence, and make room for JEFF. DAVIS." It will be an everlasting disgrace to the Administration, that it has not had one word of comfort and encouragement for the staunch Union men of Missouri—for those men who, at the first peal of danger, arose in all portions of the State, throwing aside their long-cherished *Democratic* principles, stood up in the strength of true patriotism to fight for their country and their flag under ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

But, aside from the aid of JEFF. DAVIS, alarming reports are prevalent that Gov. JACKSON is plotting in still another direction for obtaining troops enough to quench his revenge on St. Louis. One of his Brigadier Generals, JAS. R. RAINS, while spying out material for rebels in the town of Springfield, Green County, Missouri, was seized by the Union-men of the place, when a letter was found in his possession from one A. M. PATTERSON, dated Saxonie, Missouri, stating that the Cherokee Indians, and other tribes, had been found perfectly willing to fight for the State of Missouri, and that 15,000 of them could immediately be obtained in a very short time. You will not wonder if, in the face of all this, we are uneasy and suspicious. How much more so, when we will shortly be without sufficient troops to protect the city. Col. SCHUTTNER'S regiment is gone, and Col. BLAIR'S will, most probably, leave in a week. They are now recruiting for three years' service, but without great success, for everybody is discouraged with the action of the Administration. All the volunteers for three months will soon have served out their term, and most of them are also too discouraged to enter for a second term. It is even doubtful whether Gen. HARNEY would accept them; they will most probably be discharged. So we have nothing left but our brave Home Guards, who, it is to be hoped, will not give up their muskets till the city is truly safe. And, in regard to these, many rumors are likewise current. It is talked of, that Gen. HARNEY will suspend them; and the Missouri *Republican* has called upon him to do it. Some days ago a corps of United States regulars took up their quarters in a house on Chesnut-street, with what motive no one could tell. It is suspected, from the vicinity of the locality to Turner's Hall, they have been placed there to be ready in case Gen. HARNEY should resolve on disbanding the Home Guards, and meet with resistance. I sincerely hope he will not attempt it, but remain content with the mischief he has done. Worried and harassed beyond human endurance, our best and truest citizens are gradually losing their spirits, secession feeling begins to run rampant again, and the Administration is in danger of losing all it gained through the brave conduct of Capt. LYON. Politically discouraged, business suspended, and our money matters in a hopeless state of confusion, St. Louis presents at present but a doleful appearance, and she never will lift her head again until the spirit of secession is utterly crushed out all over the State.

## KANSAS AND MISSOURI.

### Feeling Along the Borders—Danger of a Collision—Why Missouri will not Secede—Treason still Alive in the State.

*Correspondence of the New-York Times.*

ST. JOSEPH, MO., Tuesday, May 28, 1861.

The borders of Kansas and Missouri furnish a field for observation most interesting to any one familiar with the history of the famoSs struggle through which the former State wrought her independence. Over the one side of the line, exists a dense population, composed of the very communities which, five years ago, sent over marauding bands to crush out freedom of speech and thought in the new Territory; on the other the exotic pioneers of freedom, who dared everything in the way of danger and privation, for a principle, and found the strength of that principle adequate to their support. Already have the conditions of power been reversed; and Kansas, though still feeble in numbers, has become the terror of Missouri. As Illinois on the East, and Iowa on the North, so does Kansas on the West, exercise over treason in Missouri a most conservative and salutary influence.

In this change, however, no alteration has taken place in the dispositions of the parties. The borderers are as barbarous, as intolerant, as in 1856, and no more cowardly, under the influence of an actual danger; the people of Kansas are as much disposed to peace, but equally ready to do battle for the right. But the latter are made stronger by the prestige of triumph, and are now backed by the unquestionable support of *the Government*, whose influence was then cast against them with terrible effect. And it so happens, to day, that the fears of invasion exist mainly in the minds of Missourians, who know that their former victims *have not forgotten*, and scarcely have forgiven, the outrages and injuries of the Past.

But the people of Kansas are, this year, mainly interested in the cultivation of the soil. Warned by the fearful lesson of 1860, and inspired with hope and courage by the charities of the East, and the abundant Spring rains of Heaven, they are straining every nerve to provide for the physical wants of the future. A cool and backward Spring has brought forward an immense wheat crop to a condition of unrivaled promise, without creating any anxiety in regard to corn, for which July never fails to furnish its indispensable proportion of heat.

Should anything like invasion be inaugurated from Missouri, however, the whole population, as of old, would fly to arms; and then, indeed, situated as the country now is, would the volunteers indemnify themselves by carrying the war into the country of the enemy, and obtaining payment at once for the spoliations of the past and the damage of the present.

A pretty accurate knowledge of this state of things, keeps the Missouri border in check. While Union men are persecuted and driven forth from that State, still it rarely happens that citizens of Kansas are in any way molested. Debts due them are sometimes prevented from being collected, and the old spirit crops out in various ways, but not reaching the point of personal violence. On the other hand, slaves more frequently find their way to a land of freedom, and once within its sacred limits, wander unquestioned in the novel enjoyment of the newly-recovered right.

On the whole, I am strengthened in the conviction which I expressed to you three weeks ago, that Missouri will not attempt any official severance of her Federal relations; and I am also satisfied that she deserves but limited credit for this course. She acts mainly under the pressure of apprehension. She fears a condition of bankruptcy that will destroy her already enfeebled finances; she fears invasion in her borders which will annihilate her system of servile labor. She is unarmed—and the taste of Federal coercion derived from the *coup de main* of Gen. LYON has inspired her chief traitors with a wholesome terror. She waits now like an enraged tiger, crouching in her jungle, the appearance of her prey; and there is scarcely anything more important to be done by the Government, than to so take its measures that that spring can never be made; or if made, that it shall be with shorn claws and toothless jaws that will render it harmless.

The vital force of treason, in Missouri, is to-day greater than that of loyalty—I doubt, even, whether the actual friends of secession are not more numerous than its enemies; certainly, they are more active and determined. For one Union flag flying in the State, so far as I have seen, there flaunt in the face of law, a dozen of the hateful emblems of treason and human bondage. As we came through Weston, where the secession flag has been taken down, a friend of mine, a Southern man, intimated, as a joke, that he was just from Montgomery and in sympathy with the organization which there has its focus. Instantly, the word quietly passed around, and he was surrounded by eager questioners, all evidently at heart anxious for the success of the rebels. Confounded by the startling result of his conceit, he retired at the earliest practicable moment.

In St. Joseph, I am glad to say that the Union sentiment is becoming bolder. JEFF. THOMPSON, the infamous ex-Mayor, and chief fuglemen of secession, *has absconded*. Ex Gov. STEWART, whose noble stand has endeared him to the Union men of the State, has purchased the *Gazette*, which will probably now assume a tone more in consonance with decency and truth. Still, the Union influence is timid and unassured.

Kansas is organizing her military, but slowly. The people, apprehending not much danger, are loth to leave their Spring planting. The three years' regiment called for by the President, is filling up slowly. I am sorry to say that Senator LANE is throwing obstacles in the way, by his ceaseless intrigues. He is a candidate for Brigadier-General, and determined to force the appointment.

In the meantime, Kansas is not much better armed than Missouri, and it should be one duty of the Government to remedy this deficiency. In a strategical point of view, it is of the last importance that Kansas be supplied with the means of holding in check, not only Missouri, but also the vast hordes of Indian tribes within her limits, and on her Southern and Western borders, which it is now one of the chief efforts of the rebels to instigate to hostilities.

ZOUAVE.

## French Views of the American Question.

*From La Presse, May 15.*

### PRIVATEERING.

The question of letters-of-marque has just been discussed with high authority in the English House of Lords. It is known that JEFFERSON DAVIS, the President of the Southern Confederacy, has not hesitated to employ even this desperate means to further his audacious attack on the American Union. Already several of these letters have arrived in the English ports, producing considerable excitement in the inns where the blue-jackets do congregate. More than one ship-owner, calculating the chances of profit and loss, asks himself if he ought to neglect the opportunity to put in practice the American maxim: "Make money, my boy; honestly, if you can; but make money?"

[Here follow the utterances of DERBY, GRANVILLE and others, in the debate, as given in our columns.]

*The resolution of the British Government meets with general approval in England, and will do so throughout Europe.* Letters-of-marque are a remnant of barbarism unworthy a civilized age. The laws of war are terrible necessities, and induce frightful calamities. They should not be carried beyond what is absolutely necessary to assure the success of military operations and compel the enemy to make peace as speedily as possible. * * * The efforts made in 1675 and in 1785 to abolish letters-of-marque were unhappily fruitless; in 1856 the Plenipotentiaries of the great Powers assembled at the Congress of Paris had at least the glory of putting an end to that last vestige of barbarism in the European Codes. It was sad to see the great American Republic refuse to accede to this act of civilization and humanity. She is cruelly punished to-day for her pride and perversity—she that meditated unlimited aggrandizement, without a scruple as to the legitimacy of the means employed, is now bruised and broken and a prey to all the horrors of civil war. The legitimate Head of the old Union is obliged to invoke the principles of the Congress of Paris, rejected by his predecessors; and it is asked if he is now empowered to treat as pirates bearers of letters-of-marque issued by the President of the Secession States.

### NEUTRALITY.

There remains another subject of not less importance—namely, neutrality. No European Power has yet recognized the Southern Confederacy. England, always ready to accept accomplished facts, is greatly embarrassed at the idea of entering into diplomatic relations with a Power which sets itself up for the maintenance of Slavery, and which will be able to maintain Slavery only by reopening the Slave-trade. But is it not rather too fast to talk about accomplished facts when the war is but begun, with a prospective issue of extreme uncertainty for the Southerners, even in the extremely unlikely event of the passive submission of the slaves. England wishes at once to guard the production of cotton and the interests of her spinners, and the doctrine of WILBERFORCE, and the principle of the abolition of the Slave-trade, which has cost her so many sacrifices. *This declaration of neutrality, between belligerent parties, is a quasi-recognition of the Southern States.* There is no neutrality towards rebels, nor do they receive the respect due to States defending their interests by arms. Nevertheless, the forces of the Secession States, which, besides the immense extent of their territory, count a numerous population and powerful resources, place them in an exceptional position, and, to a certain degree, permit of their being recognized as belligerents. There is no likelihood that either of these parties will rise against the exercise of the right of neutrals, always so energetically claimed by the United States.

The Congress of Paris sanctioned the principle that the flag of neutral Powers covers the goods of the enemy, with the exception always of munitions of war, and that the goods of neutrals could not be seized under the enemy's flag. Although the United States did not sign the treaty of 1856, the Northern States, like the Southern, will respect these laws of the new maritime code; *but without doubt they will wish to exercise the right of search for contraband of war, recognized by the Treaty of Paris.*

*Now, in our opinion, it is the exercise of this right which threatens to give rise to the greatest difficulties and serious complications. We ask if it befits the dignity of France and England to expose their ships to search and surveillance by a belligerent party that has not yet acquired the right of nationality, and has been recognized by no Government?*

This is a very delicate question, that so earnestly occupies the attention of our neighbors, and touching which the Counsellors of the Crown are called to give their advice. We think the French Government will not treat it with indifference, and we hope it will take such measures as are demanded by the honor of our flag, and the security of our commercial interests.

The Washington *Intelligencer* says: "The friends of Ex-President Buchanan in this city and throughout the country will be happy to learn that, though for some days recently past he was confined to his room by indisposition, he is now convalescent and rapidly recovering his usual good health and spirits."

## LAW REPORTS.

### Court Calendar.—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Nos. 63, 93, 73, 82½, 94, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100 54, 33, 402, 11, 84, 101, 102, 103 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110.

SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 52, 53, 54, 55, 55, 68, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85—demurrers.

CIRCUIT COURT—*Part I.*—Nos. 1247, 579, 445, 366, 171, 174, 180, 182, 194½, 299, 330, 350, 351, 356, 355, 384, 398, 411, 438.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Part I.*—Nos. 1611, 583, 1801, 1803, 1805, 1807, 1809, 1811, 7, 1813 1815, 873, 1819, 1825, 1827, 1829. *Part II*—Nos. 1596 1644, 1366, 1648, 1650, 238, 928, 1668, 1670, 1672, 1674, 1680, 1684.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Adjourned to Wednesday, the 6th inst. *Part II.*—Nos 881, 537, 535, 1092, 1186, 1264, 3426, 140, 947, 1348, 482, 931, 223, 444, 1183.

### Opinion in the Case of the American Hard Rubber Company.—Important to Corporators.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Clerke, Sutherland and Allen.

*Gorham D. Abbott* vs. *The American Hard Rubber Co., Wm. Judson, D. W. Ropes, H. G. Norton and Leverett Condee.* This case has been frequently stated in the TIMES. The following is the opinion in full, which is of considerable interest to corporators:

ALLEN, J.—The history of the origin, use, and progress of "The American Hard Rubber Company," and the connection of the plaintiff with it, and of his dealings with and relations to the Goodyears and his other associates in the corporation and the several patents referred to, is curious and instructive. The facts alleged are all important, as bearing upon a question of fraud in fact, involved in the case, and which will have to be met, unless the case upon a final hearing shall be disposed of upon the legal questions presented upon the undisputed facts. But upon this appeal, in the view I take of the legal rights of the parties, it will not be necessary to consider the question of actual fraud, and therefore I am relieved from the necessity of examining very critically, the various and somewhat complicated and multifarious transactions stated with great detail in the complaint and answer. A very brief statement will suffice to present the questions which I deem essential to consider upon this appeal.

1. The "American Hard Rubber Company," of Connecticut, as distinguished from the "Beacon Dam Company," to which it succeeded, was originated and established to develop and bring into use the "Hard Rubber Compound," to be manufactured under the patents of the Goodyears, in pursuance of the several arrangements and agreements with the patentees, and with a view to the pecuniary benefit of the corporators.

2. Between December, 1850, and February, 1860, mainly through the instrumentality of the plaintiff, the property and corporate franchises of the "Beacon Dam Company" were acquired, the name of the corporation changed more clearly to indicate the new purpose and objects of the corporators, its capital increased from $25,000 to $300,000, valuable and exclusive rights under the letters-patent for making the hard compound of India-rubber, including the right to make and vend and sell to others the right to make and vend the compound, and to use it for the different purposes and in the manufacture of the various articles for which it is valuable, was secured to the Company, large additions were made to the real property and water privileges of the corporation, and extensive manufactories and shops for making the compound, and bringing it into use in every variety of form and for every variety of purpose, with machinery adapted to the design, were erected and put in operation.

3. The rights and franchises were acquired, the capital stock of the corporation increased, the additional real estate purchased, and the manufactories erected, and other expensive improvements made, solely for the purpose of making the interests and rights under the letters patent available and profitable to the associates by manufacturing and using the compound under the patents. Except as connected with the manufacturing and bringing into use the hard compound of India-rubber, the increased capital cannot be employed and would not have been subscribed. The real property is, so far as the case shows, comparatively valueless to the company and not essential to the carrying into execution the original purpose and objects of the "Beacon Dam Company," and the buildings and machinery erected and constructed upon the property adapted only to the manufacture of the hard rubber compound, and the making of the various articles to be made from it are, of necessity, utterly valueless for other purposes, and are worth but little more than the materials of which they are composed.

In briefer terms, the increased capital, the additional real estate acquired and the manufactories and machinery thereon are valuable with the rights under the letters patent, but of comparatively little, if of any value, without such rights. Without the rights, no prudent man would think of investing a dollar in the property and franchises, or looking after or caring for an investment already made, in the hope or expectation of getting any return from it.

4. At the time of the transactions complained of, the plaintiff was a stockholder in the company, to the amount of sixty-two thousand five hundred dollars, a creditor to the amount of twelve thousand five hundred dollars, and under liabilities for the company to a large amount. He was also a trustee or director of the corporation, and had been from an early period in its history, if not from the commencement of the enterprise.

5. The direction of the Company was from June, 1855, committed to seven directors or trustees, of whom in February, 1860, the plaintiff and the defendants, Judson, Ropes, Norton and Henry B Goodyear were five, and by law it required four to constitute a quorum for the transaction of business. On the third day of February, 1860, the four defendants last named, met as trustees at the office of Judson, in New-York, but whether a meeting of the Board of Trustees had been adjourned to, or legally called for that time and at that place, so as to give efficacy to their acts as a Board, does not very satisfactorily appear from the allegations of the answer. The four trustees then resolved to sell to the firm of Poppenhusen & Konig, composed of the defendants, Poppenhusen, Konig & Funcke, all the personal property, tools dies, machinery, fixtures, stock, manufactured and unmanufactured, all the patent rights and privileges under the letters patent belonging to the corporation, together with the benefit of all contracts made by the corporation, for one hundred and twenty thousand dollars, to be settled for by the twelve notes of the purchasers of ten thousand dollars each, payable one in each month for twelve successive months, and to lease the factory, buildings and premises to the same parties for one year at a rent of thirty-five hundred dollars.

6. On and after the 9th day of February, 1860, the resolution was carried into effect, and the sale consummated upon the terms mentioned.

7. The resolution was passed and the sale effected without the consent and against the wishes of the plaintiff, and against his protest and remonstrance. His objections were well known to his co-trustees, and there is reason to believe were also known to the purchasers before the consummation of the sale.

8. On the 13th day of February, 1860, the defendants, Poppenhusen, Konig, Judson, Norton and Ropes, associated themselves together, and became incorporated, under the general laws of this State, under the name of "The American Hard Rubber Company," for the manufacture of articles, compounds, goods and substances composed in whole or in part of India rubber, &c., &c., that is, for the same purpose and under the same name as the Connecticut corporation, named defendant in this action. The defendants last named were the five trustees named in the certificate of organization.

9. Poppenhusen & Konig immediately transferred to the new corporation all the property, rights and effects transferred to them in the month of February by the old corporation.

Upon the undisputed facts of the case thus fairly but imperfectly stated, the transactions complained of and the sale to Poppenhusen & Konig cannot be permitted to stand. A bare statement of the case shows as conclusively as an elaborate argument could establish it, that the transfer was without power and a violation of the trust and confidence reposed in the Trustees and Directors of the Corporation.

1. It was *ultra vires*. It would be strong evidence of fraudulent intent under the circumstances, that a bare quorum of the body should undertake by their acts so seriously and radically to affect the future of the Company and the interests of the stockholder. But waiving that question, and conceding that their acts stand as the acts of the whole Board, I am of the opinion they were invalid for want of power. By the transfer, if allowed to stand, although the corporation still remained in force, with property which might be applied to some lawful purpose, the existence of the corporation was nominal, its substance was taken from it, and its property was valueless. As a Hard Rubber Company it had no rights, no franchises and no existence. Its very title was a misnomer and a false pretence. Its stockholders, who had invested largely for the manufacturing of the hard rubber compound under patent rights vested in the Company, have, by the acts of their agents, been deprived of these valuable rights, and of all connection with the manufacturing of rubber, and it will hardly satisfy them, or satisfy the law, to say that the name of the corporation is left to them with a water power and real property which they can, if they so agree, apply to the making of shoe pegs or calico, or any manufactured article, other than that for which, and for which only, they associated together. It needs no expert to testify that machinery and fixtures adapted to the manufacture of the hard rubber compound, cannot, to any great extent, be used for any other purpose. No matter how we may refine in argument, the fact is patent, that "the American Hard Rubber Company" was as effectually wound up, and its affairs closed as practically as could have been done by a dissolution of the company by legal process. In the event of a legal dissolution, the associates could reunite for some other purpose; so, now if this transfer stands, they can, if they can bring their minds together, engage in some other lawful business within the general powers defined in the article of association. But to do this, all must agree; and can a Board of Trustees, at their option, thus compel their principals (the corporators) to change their business and their investments? I think not. Trustees cannot, by their vote and their act, change the business of a corporation organized for the purpose of making woolen or cotton goods, into a manufactory of combs or gun flints, although the business of the company may be named in the charter, in terms sufficiently general to include the substituted business. If the trustees in this case, chosen to carry on and prosecute the business of the Company, could, by a sale of the rights under which it was operating, disable the Company from going on as is here attempted, the same trustees could, without the assent of the stockholders, employ the corporate property in the wildest and most hopeless schemes. The immediate and necessary effect of the act was to terminate the business, and thus practically and effectually destroy the corporation. This they could not do. It is certain that the officers could not directly, and without the assent of the great body of the society, dissolve it, and a majority of the stockholders could not do it against the dissent of the minority. (Smith *vs.* Smith, 3 Deo., S. C. Ch. R, 557; Ward *vs* The Society of Attorneys, 1 Collyer, 370.) In the case last cited the attempt was to surrender the charter with the view of obtaining a new charter for an object different from that for which the original charter had been granted, and a temporary injunction was granted. The attempt here is to do by indirection what was prohibited when attempted directly, for the answer here is: "True, we have disabled you from carrying out the original purpose of your association, but you may do some other thing." Boards of directors are agents of the corporation, to manage its affairs and carry out the purpose and object of its formation, and not to inflict upon it political death. They are only authorized to do such things as are directly or impliedly directed or authorized by the charter. A & A. on Corp. 280. The minority in a corporation are only bound by the acts of a majority, and the corporators are only bound by the acts of trustees and managers when their acts are conformable to the organic law of the corporation, its articles of association or charter. When the acts are inconsistent with the object and purpose for which the body corporate was organized, they are void. (A. & A. on Corp., § 499, 500.) An act which to all intents, terminates the corporation by taking from it its power to fulfill the purpose of its organization, is not consistent with the purpose of its constitution. That which changes the nature and business of a corporation from that for which it was created, does effectually destroy it for all the purposes for which it was formed. It is no longer the same corporation. An act which compels a corporation to change its business is no less invalid and repugnant to its charter than an act that directly makes the change. A similar act was styled by Judge Willard "an act of self-destruction, which the law cannot tolerate" (Commonwealth *vs.* Port Henry Iron Company, 12 Barb. 64.) The Chancellor held, in Ward *vs.* The Sea Insurance Co, 1, page 294, that the directors of a corporation could not, even with the consent of the stockholders, discontinue the corporate business and distribute the capital stock among the stockholders, unless expressly authorized by the legislative act. It is true that this decision proceeds upon principles of public policy, but it throws light upon the question as to the power of directors and the limitations upon their power. So Nelson, Chief-Justice, in the Harlem and New-Haven Railroad Company *vs.* Cornell, 5 Hill 383, says: "The charter is the fundamental law of the association, the constitution which prescribes limits to the directors, officers and agents of the company not only, but to the action of the body corporate itself, and no radical change or alteration can be made or allowed by which new and additional objects are to be accomplished, or responsibilities incurred by the company, so as to bind the individuals composing it without their assent." Robins *vs.* Clay, 33 Maine Rep. 132, is in point, and decides that the directors of a corporation, as such, and without special authority for that purpose, have no authority to make sale of any portion of its property which is essential for the transaction of its customary business. So far as this case is authority, it is decisive of this appeal; and it is the judgment of a Court of a very high authority, and is well sustained by principle and by analogy. Kean *vs.* Johnson, 1 Stockton, 401; Bagshair *vs.* Easton County Railway Company, 7 Hare, 114; Bank of Commerce *vs.* Bank of Brest, Harrington, Chy. R., (Mich) 106, are strongly confirmatory of the decision in 33 Maine, and stand upon principles which condemn the transfer to Poppenhausen & Konig as unauthorized, and, therefore, void. The reasons of Judge Sutherland at Special Term are conclusive upon this point, and in them I fully concur.

2. The transfer was a violation of trust, and an abuse of the power vested in the directors to manage the affairs of the Company for the benefit of the corporators. As before suggested, I do not purpose to consider the question of fraudulent intent, or fraud, in fact, involved in the case.

No principle is better settled than that a person having a duty to perform for others cannot act in the same manner for his own benefit. A trustee cannot directly or indirectly, by himself or through the agency of another, become the purchaser of the trust estate. Neither can he purchase an interest in property and hold it for his own benefit when in respect to such property he has a duty to perform inconsistent with the character of a purchaser on his own account. (Van Epps *vs.* Van Epps, 9 Paige, 237 Hawle *vs.* Cramer, 4 Con. 717; Slade *vs.* Van Vechten, 11, page 31; DeCatres *vs.* Le Ray de Chaumount, 3, page 178) It requires no authority to establish the fact that the directors of the "American Hard Rubber Company" could not have transferred the property of the corporation directly to themselves, or to a corporation in which they were stockholders and directors. That is, it is evident they could not act as buyers and sellers in the same transaction, whether they acted in their individual capacity, or as the directors of two trading corporations. (New-York Central Insurance Company *vs.* National Prot. Insurance Company, 20 Barb. 468.) This rule of restriction upon the powers of the trustee, invalidates every indirect, as it does every direct, transfer to himself, or for his benefit, and the intervention of a third person as a means or channel by and through whom the title is transferred from the *cestui que trust*, and eventually vested in the trustee, will not uphold the transaction, and sustain the title of the latter. Courts will look through the means to the end, and apply the proper remedy for the breach of trust. If the circumstances clearly show that the two transfers constitute but one transaction, they will be treated as parts of a single transaction, together perfecting a transfer from the trustee qua trustee to himself individually. When the thing transferred does not rest in the possession of the first transferrer, but is immediately by him passed over to the trustee for his benefit, or to an association represented by him, in whole or in part, the law will hold it to be a transfer in violation of the trust. The rights of *cestui que trusts*, require in such cases that the law should presume that the intermediate taker of the property was but the agent and instrument of the trustee, a means of conveyance. The contrary of the presumption ought not to be proved, or even alleged. It would be unsafe to uphold a transfer under such circumstances for the want of express proof of the actual intent of the parties from the facts or upon their oath that the re-purchase of the trustee was an afterthought. When the title remains in the intermediate grantee but for a moment or a very brief period of time, and is at once transferred to the trustee or for his benefit, the presumption that the two transfers were only intended to effect the one object of conveying the property to or for the benefit of the trustee, is as strong as is the malicious intent to kill from the deliberate use of a deadly weapon. This rule of law which makes certain cases of presumption conclusive, merely attaches itself to the circumstances when proved, it is not deduced from them. It is not a rule of inference from testimony; but a rule of expediency for the public good. (1 Greenl. Ev. 32) Hence the transfer to Poppenhusen and Konig, in Connecticut, was at the latest on the 9th of February, and on the 13th of the same month the new Company was fully organized in New-York, and the property and rights conveyed to Poppenhusen & Konig immediately transferred to it. The transfer from the original American Hard Rubber Company, of which the plaintiff was a stockholder, to the new Company, from which he is excluded, and in which three of the four trustees add directors making the conveyance with Poppenhusen & Konig are the sole corporators, was effected without any loss of time as soon as it could well have been done, so that the transfer may be said to have been made by Poppenhusen & Konig to the new Company immediately on their receiving the title. There were only two entire days, exclusive of the Sunday intervening, for accomplishing the whole thing. It would be wrong to permit the presumption of intent attaching to these circumstances to be overcome by any amount of evidence. If it could be, stockholders would never be safe against the acts of faithless trustees. If evidence could prevail against the presumption, the affidavits of the parties implicated are entirely insufficient and unsatisfactory. But it is not necessary to comment upon them. The experiment of the acting trustees in the two Hard Rubber Companies has the merit of boldness as well as originality. Three of them marched out of the old Company laden with spoils, with which they enriched themselves as stockholders of the new, and it cannot be that their wronged and injured associates are remediless. The plaintiff is entitled to the relief demanded, and an injunction and receiver are necessary to the preservation of the property and the protection of his interests, *pendente lite*.

The order of the Court at the Special Term should be affirmed with costs.

B. Vaughan Abbott and E. W. Stoughton for plaintiff; S. A. Foote and Wm. E. Curtis for defendant.

### Constitutionality of the Sunday Law—Opinion of the General Term.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Clerke, Sutherland and Allen.

*Gustar Lindenmuller, Plaintiff in Error*, vs. *The People, Defendants in Error.*—The decision in this case, affirming the judgment convicting the prisoner, was published in the TIMES of May 30. The opinion, which would occupy four columns of this paper, is now at hand, and the following is the substance thereof. After reviewing at great length the history of the Sabbath, and its recognition, and the enforcement of its observance by law, the Court, per Justice ALLEN, holds thus:

In most, if not all the States of the Union, laws have been passed against Sabbath-breaking, and prohibiting the prosecution of all secular pursuits upon that day; and in none of the States, to my knowledge, except in California, have such laws been held by the Courts to be repugnant to the free exercise of religious profession and worship, or a violation of the rights of conscience, or an excess or abuse of the legislative power, while in most States the Legislature has been upheld by the Courts, and sustained by well-reasoned and able opinions. (Updegraph *vs.* Commonwealth, 11 S. & R., 394: Arkansas, Snow *vs.* State, 5 Enq., 259; Bloom *vs.* Richards, 2 Ohio, 387; Warne *vs.* Smith, 8 Conn., 14; Johnston *vs.* Cunn, 10 Hav., 102; State *vs.* Arabs, 20 Miss., 214; Story *vs.* Elliott, 8 Cow., 27.)

As the Sabbath is older than our State Government, was a part of the laws of the colony, and its observance regulated by colonial laws, State legislation upon the subject of its observance was almost coeval with the formation of the State Government If there were any doubt about the meaning of the Constitution securing freedom in religion, the cotemporaneous and continued acts of the legislature under it would be very good evidence of the intent and understanding of its framers, and of the people who adopted it as their fundamental law. As early as 1788, traveling, work, labor and exposing of goods to sale on that day were prohibited. (2 Greenleaf, 89.) In 1789 the sale of spirituous liquors was prohibited (Andrews, 467;) and from that time statutes have been in force to prevent Sabbath desecration, and prohibiting acts upon that day which would be lawful on other days of the week. Early in the history of the State Government, the objections taken to the act under consideration were taken before the Council of Revision, to an act to amend the act entitled "an act for suppressing immorality," which undertook to regulate Sabbath observance, because the provisions, as was claimed, militated against the Constitution by giving a preference to one class of Christians and oppressing others, because it in some manner prescribed the mode of keeping the Sabbath, and because it was inexpedient to impose obligations on the consciences of men in matters of opinion. The Council, consisting of Gov. JAY, Chief Justice LANSING, and Judges LEWIS and BENSON, overruled the objections, and held them not well taken. (Street's N. Y. Council of Revision, 422.) I have not access to the California case referred to (*ex parte* Newman, 9 Cal., 502,) but with all respect to the Court pronouncing the decision, as authority in this State, the opinion of the Council of Revision thus constituted, and deliberately pronounced, should outweigh it. If the Court in California rest their decision upon a want of power in the Legislature to compel religious observances, I should not dissent from the position, and the only question would be whether the act did thus trench on the inviolable rights of the citizen. If it merely restrained the people from secular pursuits and from practices which the Legislature deemed hurtful to the morals and good order of society, it would not go beyond the proper limits of legislation. The act complained of here compels no religious observance, and offences against it are punishable not as sins against God, but as injurious to and having a malignant influence on society. It rests upon the same foundation as a multitude of other laws upon our statute book, such as those against gambling, lotteries, keeping disorderly houses, polygamy, horse-racing, profane cursing and swearing, disturbance of religious meetings, selling of intoxicating liquor on election days within a given distance of the polls, &c. All these and many others do to some extent restrain the citizen and deprive him of some of his National rights; but the Legislature have the right to prohibit acts injurious to the public and subversive of the Government, which tend to the destruction of the morals of the people and disturb the peace and good order of society. It is exclusively for the Legislature to determine what acts should be prohibited as dangerous to the community. The laws of every civilized State embrace a long list of offences which are such merely as *mala prohibita*, as distinguished from those which are *mala in se*. If the argument in behalf of the plaintiff in error is sound, I see no way of saving the class of *mala prohibita*. Give every one his natural rights, or what are claimed as natural rights, and the list of civil offences will be confined to those acts which are *mala in se*, and a man may go naked through the streets, establish houses of prostitution *ad libitum*, and keep a faro-table on every corner. This would be repugnant to every idea of a civilized Government. It is the right of the citizen to be protected from offences against decency, and against acts which tend to corrupt the morals and debase the moral sense of the community. Regarding the Sabbath as a civil institution, well established, it is the right of the citizen that it should be kept and observed in a way not inconsistent with its purpose and the necessity out of which it grew, as a day of rest rather than as a day of riot and disorder, which would be effectually to overthrow it, and render it a curse rather than a blessing.

Woodward J., in Johnston *vs.* Cunn, (10 Har., 102,) says: "The right to rear a family with a becoming regard to the institutions of Christianity, and without compelling them to witness the hourly infractions of one of its fundamental laws; the right to enjoy the peace and good order of society, and the increased securities of life and property which result from a decent observance of the Sabbath; the right of the poor to rest from labor without diminution of wages;" the right of beasts to the rest which nature calls for—are real, substantial rights, and as much the subject of governmental protection as any other right of person or property. But it is urged that it is the right of the citizen to regard the Sabbath as a day of recreation and amusement, rather than as a day of rest and religious worship, and that he has a right to act upon that belief, and engage in innocent amusements and recreations. This position it is not necessary to gainsay. But who is to judge and decide what amusements and pastimes are innocent, as having no direct or indirect baneful influence upon community, as not in any way disturbing the peace and quiet of the public, as not unnecessarily interfering with the equally sacred rights of conscience of others? May not the Legislature, following the example of James I., which was cited to us as a precedent, declare what recreations are lawful, and what are not lawful as tending to a breach of the peace or a corruption of the morals of the people? That is not innocent which may operate injuriously upon the morals of the old or young, which tends to interrupt the peaceable and quiet worship of the Sabbath, and which grievously offends the moral sense of the community, and thus tends to a breach of the peace. It may well be that the Legislature, in its wisdom, thought that a theatre was eminently calculated to attract all classes, and the young especially, on a day when they were released from the confinement incident to the duties of the other days of the week, away from the house of worship and other places of proper rest, relaxation, and instruction, and bring them under influence not tending to elevate their morals and to subject them to temptation to other vices entirely inconsistent with the safety of society. The gathering of a crowd on a Sunday at a theatre, with its drinking saloons, and its usual, if not necessary, facilities for and inducements to licentiousness and other kindred vices, the Legislature might well say was not consistent with the peace, good order and safety of the City. They might well be of the opinion that such a place would be a nursery of vice, a school of preparation to qualify young men for the gallows and young women for the brothel." But whatever the reasons may have been, it was a matter within the legislative discretion and power, and their will must stand as the reason of the law.

We could not if we would review their discretion, and sit in judgment upon the expediency of their acts. We cannot declare that innocent which they have adjudged baneful, and have prohibited as such. The act in substance declares a Sunday theatre to be a nuisance, and deals with it as such. The Constitution makes provision for this case by providing that the liberty of conscience secured by it "shall not be so construed as to excuse acts of licentiousness, or justify practices inconsistent with the peace and safety of the State." The Legislature have declared that Sunday theatres are of this character, and come within the description of acts and practices which are not protected by the Constitution, and they are the sole judges. The act is clearly constitutional, as dealing with and having respect to the Sabbath as a civil and political institution, and not affecting to infere with religious belief or worship, faith or practice.

It was conceded upon the argument that the Legislature could entirely suppress theatres and prohibit theatrical exhibitions. This, I think, yields the whole argument, for as the whole includes all its parts, and the greater includes the lesser, the power of total suppression includes the power of regulation and partial suppression. If they can determine what circumstances justify a total prohibition, they can determine under what circumstances the exhibitions may be innocuous, and under what circumstances and at what times they may be baneful, so as to justify a prohibition.

The other points made and argued are of less general importance, as they only affect this particular case, and notwithstanding they were ably and ingeniously urged, I have been unable to appreciate the views taken by the learned counsel for the plaintiff in error.

The law does not touch private property or impair its value. The possession and use of it, except for a single purpose and upon a given day, and the right to the possession and use, is as absolute to the plaintiff in error as it was the day before the passage of the law. The restraint upon the use of the property is incidental to the exercise of a power vested in the Legislature to legislate for the whole State. The ownership and enjoyment of property cannot be absolute in the sense that incidentally the right may not be controlled or affected by public legislation. Public safety requires that powder magazines should not be kept in a populous neighborhood; public health requires that certain trades and manufactures should not be carried on in crowded localities; public interest requires that certain callings should be exercised by a limited number of persons and at a limited number of places; and legislative promotion of these objects necessarily qualifies the absolute ownership of property to the extent that it prohibits the use of it in the manner and for the purpose deemed inconsistent with the public good, but that deprives no man of his property or impairs its legal value. The fact that the plaintiff in error leased the property with a view to its occupancy for the purposes of a Sunday theatre does not vary the question. He might have bought it for the same purpose, but that would by no means lessen the power of the Legislature, or give him indefeasible right to use it for the purpose intended, or to establish or perpetuate a public nuisance. The power of the Legislature cannot thus be crippled or taken from them. As lessee he is *pro hac vice* the owner. He took his lease as every man takes any estate, subject to the right of the Legislature to control the use of it so far as the public safety requires.

The contract with the performers, if one exists, for these services on the Sabbath, stands upon the same footing, and is also subject to another answer, to wit, that the contract for Sabbath work was void without the law of 1860. (Smith *vs.* Wilcox; Watts *vs* Van Ness; Palmer *vs.* New-York, supra) The sovereign power must, in many cases, prescribe the manner of exercising individual rights over property. The general good requires it, and to this extent the natural rights of individuals are surrendered. Every public regulation in a city does in some sense limit and restrict the absolute right of the individual owner of property. But this is not a legal injury. If compensation were wanted, it is found in the protection which the owner derives from the Government, and perhaps from some other restraint upon his neighbor in the use of his property. It is not a destruction or an appropriation of the property, and is not within any constitutional inhibition. (Vanderbilt *vs.* Adams, 7 Cow., 349; People *vs.* Walbridge, 6 id., 512; Mayor, &c., of New-York *vs.* Miln, 11 Peters, 102; 4 Story's Const. Law, 163.)

The conviction was right and the judgment must be affirmed.

The case will go to the Court of Appeals for final determination.

F. S. Stollknecht, Henry L. Clinton and James T. Brady, for Lindenmuller; N. J. Waterbury and John H. Anthon, for the State.

### Sentence for Murder.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—JUNE 3.

Before Judge Nelson.

The three seamen on board the ship *Gen. Parkhill*, convicted of murdering the Captain while on a voyage from Liverpool to this country, were this morning called up for sentence.

James T. Brady, Esq., appeared for the prisoners by request of some of their friends, and requested a postponement of the sentence, as he had not had time since he had been retained in the matter to examine the evidence as he desired. He stated also that Featherstone had, since the exonerated his associates from striking the fatal blow, and he alluded to the fact of the ship's having been since seized as a prize, and the allegation that she had a secession flag on board of her.

Judge NELSON declined to postpone the sentence and the prisoners were asked if they had anything to say why sentence should not be passed upon them. Samuel Collins and John Dunlevy said they were innocent. Featherstone said nothing. The Judge then proceeded to sentence them as follows:

The crime of which you have been convicted was committed on board the merchant ship *Gen. Parkhill*. She was bound from the port of Liverpool, England, to the port of Charleston, South Carolina. The crew, eleven in number, of which you were a part, were shipped at Liverpool. The vessel sailed from that port at about 11 o'clock on the forenoon of the 25th of February last, and before 10 o'clock that evening, and when she had reached but twenty miles from it, you had killed the master, Capt. Pike, by stabbing him to the heart, and left the first mate, Campbell, from stabs inflicted with knives upon his body, and blows upon his head and arms with a handspike, insensible, and from which injuries he barely survived. He received seven cuts on the body, and three blows from the handspike, one of which stretched him on the deck, and another was inflicted after he was down. We have looked into the evidence of the events which occurred on the deck of this vessel during her short voyage, (for she returned to Liverpool after the death of the Captain, and disability of the first mate,) with great attention and care to discover, if possible, any reasonable provocation in the conduct of the master or mate for your extraordinary and desperate violence, and with the exception of some blows with the hand for disobedience of orders and insulting language we find none. The officers were unarmed, having no weapons about them. Their conduct furnished no grounds for apprehending danger or cruelty. The killing of the captain and the cruel injuries of the mate were not the immediate consequence even of the blows for disobedience and other unseamanlike conduct. Soon after the vessel left Liverpool you confederated to overthrow the authority of the officers, and endeavored also to persuade others of the crew to join you, and threatened violence to them if they refused. You sharpened your knives upon the anchor chains preparatory to the bloody deed, and made the assault upon the officers without their being forewarned or forearmed, and in any situation to defend themselves. As some evidence corroborating the account given by the mate that the few blows inflicted upon you were for disobedience of orders, and insulting language; out of a crew of eleven you were the only persons that had any serious difficulty with the officers; and further, with one exception, the crew refused to join you in your assaults upon the mate, and endeavor to gain possession and control of the ship. As very strong proof of your purpose to get possession and control of the vessel, the witnesses agree that after you had killed the captain, and supposed and believed that you had also killed the mate, you exulted in the idea of having captured her, and did afterwards assume the control and direction as to the port to which she should be brought. By the verdict of the jury, with which the Court is entirely satisfied, you have been convicted of an offence for which your lives are forfeited; and we are compelled to add, that the case, as presented upon the evidence, even when charitably examined, must be regarded as an aggravated one. We sincerely admonish you, therefore, that in the interval between your sentence and execution, you prepare for the great change that awaits you. Think of the cruelties you inflicted upon Pike and Campbell, and of the terrible account which you will soon be called to render to your Maker. Think of the denunciations in your Bible of the murderer, and that there is no hope of salvation in the life to come, to which you hasten, except through repentance, and the forgiveness of your Redeemer. We trust that you will earnestly and faithfully in this way improve the time we extend to you before the execution. (At this point the father of Collins, who was in the Court-room, burst into a violent fit of weeping.) It is extended to you that you may thus improve it. It remains only now for the Court to pronounce the sentence of the law, which is, that you and each of you be taken back to the City Prison from whence you were brought, *and remain there until Friday, the 26th of July next, and then and there, at the place of execution, between the hours of 12 and 3 on the afternoon of that day, you and each of you be hanged by the neck until you are dead, and may the Lord have mercy on your souls.*

Dunlevy exclaimed, "I am innocent"

*Featherstone*—"Can I speak to your honor?"

*Judge*—"Remand the prisoners."

As they left the building with the Deputy Marshals

Dunlevy said, "There is no medicine for the gallows."

The Court then adjourned till to-morrow morning.

### United States District Court.

Before Judge Betts and a Jury.

*The United States vs. One Package marked B. F., containing diamonds.*—This was an action brought to forfeit the goods for an alleged fraudulent undervaluation with intent to evade the payment of duties. The Government gave evidence showing that the package of diamonds was not made up in the ordinary way, but was made up of four different kinds and colors of diamonds, rendering it difficult to appraise them, but that on separating them the appraiser had raised their value some fourteen per cent. above the invoice price, and they claimed that this undervaluation was fraudulent. The claimant proved that the variation was not much more than was usual in estimating diamonds and gave evidence tending to show that the appraisal was too high, and the jury found a verdict for the claimant, releasing the goods. For the Government, Mr. Smith and Mr. Craig. For claimant, Mr. Joachimsen.

### Court of General Sessions.

Recorder HOFFMAN opened the June term of this Court yesterday, and delivered the customary charge to the Grand Jury, which was impanneled with Mr. Isaac H. Baily as foreman.

Barney McGraw, indicted for simple assault, was put to the bar, and pleading guilty was sentened to pay a fine of $10.

John Moore, indicted for grand larceny, pleaded guilty and was sent to the State Prison for two years and four months.

Myer Goldsmith, *alias* Goldstein, who had already spent four years at Sing Sing, from which retreat he emerged to the enjoyment of personal freedom only a year ago, pleaded guilty to grand larceny, and was sent to his old home for five years.

A black man, by the name of Baker, pleaded guilty of grand larceny, and was sent to Sing Sing for two years.

William Marsh, a pickpocket, six months out of the Penitentiary, pleaded guilty of an attempt at larceny from the person, and was sent to Sing Sing for two years.

Daniel Bruce, a sailor, indicted for felonious assault, pleaded guilty and was remanded for sentence.

The Court then adjourned to this morning at 10 o'clock.

CALENDAR.

For Ticket Swindling—Michael L. Miller.
For Forgery—Herman Miller, Charles King, Francis Charlock, Philip G. Hadley, Robert Ramsey.
For Misdemeanor—Thomas McAuley.
For Robbery—William Robinson, John Jackson.
For Larceny—Charles King, John Johnson, Jerome Stevens, James Bennett.
For False Pretences—George Spencer.

### Court of Oyer and Terminer.

In this Court, yesterday, the Jury were discharged, and the Court adjourned for one week. It is doubtful if there be any more trials until Fall.

### Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Clerke, Sutherland and Ingraham.

*Van Alstyne vs. The President, &c., of the Indianapolis, Pittsburgh and Cleveland Railroad Company.* Judgment affirmed with costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

HOFFMAN, J.—*George W. Costa et al. vs. The New-York and Erie Railroad Company.*—I decide, in this case, that the plaintiff Costa is entitled to a judgment against the defendant for the sum of $1,165 24, and the plaintiff John E. Anderson for the like amount.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

BRADY J.—*Link vs. Glissiman.*—Defendant to pay $50, within ten days, or be committed.

*Kieper vs. Bowen.*—Motion denied with $10 costs to abide event.

*Hills vs. Lewis.*—Motion granted without costs.

*Nesbit vs. Trafton.*—Motion granted, with $10 to abide event.

*Kelly vs. Fettretch.*—Default opened on payment of $10 cost. Case argued June term.

*Carpenter vs. Kuntzt.*—Motion granted on payment of sheriff's fees.

## MONETARY AFFAIRS.

**Sales at the Stock Exchange**—JUNE 3.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $6,000 | U. S. 6s, '81, cou. | 84¾ | 2,000 | Hud. R. R. 1st m | 107 |
| 2,000 | do | 84⅞ | 5,000 | Hud R 3d m b. | 79 |
| 2,000 | Tres. 12 ℘ c. Nts | 102⅛ | 1,000 | Ill. Cen. R. B's.. | 91¾ |
| 1,000 | Ind. St 5s | 80 | 1,000 | do | 92 |
| 21,000 | Tenn. St. 6s, '90.. | 40⅛ | 10 | Bank of Commerce | 79 |
| 5,000 | do s10 | 40⅛ | 45 | Del & Hud. C. Co. | 83⅛ |
| 4,000 | Va. State 6s...s3 | 46 | 20 | Hud. River R. | 34⅛ |
| 2,000 | do s3 | 47 | 150 | New-York Cent. R. | 72⅜ |
| 10,000 | do s10 | 46 | 50 | do btw | 72⅜ |
| 3,000 | do s25 | 45¼ | 5 | do | 72⅜ |
| 1,000 | do c | 47⅛ | 100 | Erie Railroad..s10 | 23¾ |
| 29,000 | do c | 48 | 150 | do | 22¾ |
| 3,000 | Mo. State 6s | 40⅛ | 20 | do | 23 |
| 11,000 | do | 40 | 50 | Harlem R. Pref. s20 | 25 |
| 8,000 | do s30 | 39⅞ | 200 | do | 25 |
| 6,000 | do | 40⅛ | 100 | do | 25⅛ |
| 5,000 | N. C. State 6s | 52 | 50 | M. S. & N. I. G. S.. | 26¼ |
| 10,000 | do s15 | 50 | 150 | do | 26⅜ |
| 2,000 | Cal State 7's | 76¾ | 20 | Panama R. | 104⅛ |
| 2,000 | Cal Large b. 7's. | 74 | 200 | Ill. Cen. R. Scrip.. | 68¼ |
| 1,000 | E. R. 2d m. b e. '64 | 97⅛ | 200 | do | 68½ |
| 3,000 | Erie R. c b. '71.. | 52 | 300 | Clev. & Tol. R. | 23 |
| 6,000 | M. C 8 ℘ c. 1st m. | | 150 | Chic. & R. I. R. | 34⅜ |
| | S. F. Con. Bonds.. | 93⅛ | 100 | do | 34¼ |
| 2,000 | do | 93¼ | | | |

MONDAY, June 3—P. M.

The Weekly Averages of the Banks of the City of New-York, on Saturday, June 1, 1861, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous exhibit of May 25:

| | |
|---|---|
| Increase in Loans | $148,825 |
| Decrease in Specie | 2,120,389 |
| Decrease in Circulation | 110 102 |
| Decrease in Undrawn Deposits | 1,137,420 |

Including the Clearing-house operations of the week, which show the inter-exchanges between the Banks, and including also the Sub-Treasury statement of Saturday, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

| | June 2, 1860 | June 1, 1861. | May 25, 1861 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Capital | $69 433,000 | $69,307,000 | $69,307,000 |
| Loans | 124,792,271 | 118,290,181 | 118,141,356 |
| Specie | 24,535 457 | 37,503 402 | 39,622,791 |
| Circulation | 8,774 063 | 8 683,780 | 8,793,882 |
| Gross Deposits | 104,268,785 | 106,672,000 | 107,027,425 |
| Exchanged | 22,888 107 | 16,474 541 | 15,692 546 |
| Undrawn | 81,380,678 | 90 197,459 | 91,331,879 |
| In Sub-Treas'ry | 6,621,183 | 11,486 789 | 6,886 003 |

According to the present return, the Banks gain but little in the active employment of money, notwithstanding the help from the purchase and advances made last week on the new Government loan. The mercantile discounts continue to run off without renewal to the extent of about two millions a week. The net gain to the loans and discounts by reason of the Government Stock is thus reduced to $148,000. The specie average loses considerably less than the transfers made to the Sub-Treasury would imply, and the whole stock of bullion held in bank and Sub-Treasury, on the present report, is $48,990,600 against $46,508,000 last Monday. The market for money is dull to day, and the want of active employment is becoming more palpable as the season advances into hot weather. The express from Boston brought over a large portion of the English gold by the *America* this morning. It adds nothing thus far to the movement in Exchange. The *Persia* carries out the next mail. She sails on Wednesday afternoon, the mail closing at 11½ A. M. The quotations on London to-day are, for bankers' bills, 105½@106; merchant bills, 103½@105 ℘ cent. The usual New-Orleans Summer supply of bills is pretty much at an end for this season, owing to the cutting off of United States mail facilities, and the complete blockade of the port, both by sea and the river above Memphis. The port of Mobile is also blockaded, though we notice that all the cotton-laden ships were permitted to clear out.

The main business at the Stock Exchange, to-day, was in the Border-State Bonds, of which $260,000 appear on the printed list of Sales. The price of Missouris, which left off at 40 ℘ cent. on Saturday, scarcely varied through the day, and closed at the same figure. On Virginias there was a temporary rise, for prompt delivery, at the early Board, of 2½ ℘ cent. over Saturday's rate, the highest being 48 ℘ cent., but the final sales in the afternoon were at 45½, the same as on Saturday. Tennessees were comparatively steady, the price ranging at present about with Missouris. The Government new-registered Stock is now sold ex-dividend, the same as the Coupons of 1881; the price 84⅝ ℘ cent. The Coupon Fives of 1874 are easier in price, but in fair request at 78 ℘ cent. On the Railway Shares the lightest day's business of the season is recorded. Speculation on all descriptions was exceedingly tame, yet sellers appeared indisposed to make lower prices either for cash or on time, and with few exceptions the rates left off much the same as Saturday. Rock Island is 1 ℘ cent. and Hudson River ⅜ ℘ cent. lower; Illinois Central 68¼; New-York Central 72⅜. Late in the afternoon there was no marked change in prices: Central closed 72¼@⅜ ℘ cent; Missouris 40@40¼ ℘ cent.

The receipts of Grain and Flour through the Erie Canal are on an extraordinary scale. Over two million bushels again came to tide-water last week, the increase being on Wheat alone over the same week last season.

The following are the latest mail quotations for Exchange on New-York, received by Mr J. T. VAN VLECK, No. 4 Broad-street:

| | | Premium. |
|---|---|---|
| June 1—Philadelphia | | par. |
| June 1—Boston | | par. |
| June 1—Baltimore | ⅛@ | ¼ |
| June 1—Washington | 3 @ | 3½ |
| May 31—Chicago | | very scarce. |
| May 30—Milwaukee | 7 @ | 7½ |
| May 30—Cleveland | 1 @ | 1½ |
| May 30—St. Louis | 14 @ | 15 |
| May 29—Louisville | 2 @ | 2½ |
| May 31—Detroit | 1 @ | 1½ |
| May 30—Cincinnati | ⅛@ | ¼ |
| May 31—Pittsburgh | 2⅛@ | 2¾ |
| May 31—Canada | ⅛@ | ¼ |
| May 28—Mobile | Par @ | 3 dis |
| May 31—Sandusky, Ohio | 1 @ | 1½ |
| May 31—Toledo | 1 @ | 1½ |

The Delaware and Hudson Canal Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of three ℘ cent., payable on the 22d inst., at the office of the Company in New-York.

Statement of deposits and coinage at the mint of the United States, Philadelphia, during the month of May, 1861:

| | |
|---|---|
| Gold Bullion Deposited | $7,671,716 85 |
| Silver Bullion Deposited, including Silver Purchases | 275,594 17 |
| Total Deposits | $7,947,311 02 |
| Copper cents (O. S) received in exchange for new cents | 6,795 00 |

COINAGE EXECUTED.

| Denomination. | No. of Pieces. | Value. |
|---|---|---|
| *Gold.* | | |
| Double Eagles | 220,055 | $4,401,100 |
| Eagles | 23 260 | 232,600 |
| Half Eagles | 45 744 | 228,720 |
| Quarter Eagles | 96,798 | 241,995 |
| Total | 385,857 | $5,104,415 |
| *Silver.* | | |
| Half Dollars | 186,000 | 93,000 |
| Quarter Dollars | 460,000 | 115,000 |
| Dimes | 212,000 | 21,200 |
| Half Dimes | 742 000 | 37,100 |
| Three Cent Pieces | 97,000 | 2,910 |
| Total | 1 697 000 | $269,210 |
| *Copper.* | | |
| Cents | 1,100,000 | $11,000 |

RECAPITULATION.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Gold Coinage | 385,857 | $5,104,415 |
| Silver Coinage | 1,697,000 | 269,210 |
| Copper Coinage | 1,100,000 | 11 000 |
| Total No of pieces | 3 182,857 | Value. $5,384,625 |

MINT OF THE UNITED STATES, PHILADELPHIA, June 1, 1861.
JAMES POLLOCK, Director.

Amount coined during the months of January, February, March, April and May, 1861 ... $31,123,206

## CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE NEW-YORK CITY BANKS.

| BANKS. | LOANS. | | SPECIE. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | June 2. | May 25. | June 2. | May 25. |
| Bk. of New-York | 4,630,116 | 4,611,347 | 1,644,451 | 1,826,718 |
| Manhattan Co. | 5 037,723 | 4,941,718 | 1,974,918 | 2,370,301 |
| Merchants' Bank | 4,946,481 | 5,110,391 | 1,251,042 | 1,531,077 |
| Mechanics' Bank | 3 640 963 | 3,647,506 | 1,281,212 | 1,240,068 |
| Union Bank | 2,193 055 | 2,303,367 | 657,885 | 665 546 |
| Bank of America | 6,150,845 | 6,343,296 | 3 217,447 | 3 191,272 |
| Phenix Bank | 3 330,384 | 3,189 169 | 1,156,015 | 1,311,615 |
| City Bank | 1 900,565 | 1,897,398 | 1,328 680 | 1,234,494 |
| Tradesmen's Bk. | 1,623,166 | 1,623,745 | 399,511 | 307,698 |
| Fulton Bank | 1,235,373 | 1,197,885 | 744,164 | 758,008 |
| Chemical Bank | 2,241,140 | 2,350,409 | 2,206 811 | 1,967 221 |
| Merch. Exch. Bk. | 1,844 383 | 1,881,820 | 273 096 | 395,984 |
| National Bank | 1,981,315 | 2,034 414 | 468,885 | 633 726 |
| Butch.&Drov.Bk. | 1 862,236 | 1,892,710 | 294 700 | 304,040 |
| Mech.& Trad. Bk. | 828,272 | 841,476 | 312,165 | 379,980 |
| Greenwich Bank | 565,213 | 571,393 | 303 608 | 326 073 |
| Leather Man. Bk. | 1 652 369 | 1,669,733 | 642,817 | 609,197 |
| SeventhWardBk. | 958,296 | 942 371 | 569,032 | 576,876 |
| Bk.St.New-York. | 3 647,037 | 3,498,968 | 1,225,391 | 1,290 893 |
| Am.Exchange Bk | 7,115,721 | 6 953 278 | 1,666 652 | 1,909 7 6 |
| Bk. of Commerce. | 12,608,254 | 12,174,372 | 3,218 019 | 3,623,088 |
| Broadway Bank | 2,901,093 | 2,988 023 | 893,755 | 1,027,035 |
| Ocean Bank | 1,752 883 | 1,699 326 | 414 295 | 423 727 |
| Mercantile Bank | 2,313 618 | 2,249,728 | 737,365 | 819,534 |
| Pacific Bank | 955,494 | 911,949 | 381,283 | 256,496 |
| Bank of Republic | 3,233,899 | 3,233,492 | 1,594 550 | 1,374,351 |
| Chatham Bank | 682,664 | 685 019 | 135 419 | 151 967 |
| People's Bank | 649 551 | 645,338 | 138,680 | 169 531 |
| Bank of N. Am. | 1,711,077 | 1,732,037 | 284 824 | 318 599 |
| Hanover Bank | 1,486 606 | 1,503,983 | 261,220 | 269,942 |
| Irving Bank | 736,758 | 736 214 | 146,669 | 147,605 |
| Metropolitan Bk. | 6,784 221 | 6 902,816 | 1,292,018 | 1,453,367 |
| Citizens' Bank | 766 396 | 744,777 | 187,175 | 212,768 |
| Nassau Bank | 1,525,679 | 1,558,151 | 586,308 | 540,832 |
| Market Bank | 1,518,817 | 1,519,721 | 335 309 | 336,603 |
| St. Nicholas Bk. | 1,022,091 | 1,037,058 | 166,089 | 176,552 |
| Shoe & Leath.Bk. | 2,283 117 | 2,286,230 | 380,375 | 394,309 |
| Corn Exch.Bank | 1 691,340 | 1,609,091 | 330,608 | 415,312 |
| Continental Bank | 2,685,687 | 2,766 722 | 895,107 | 842,015 |
| Bk. of Comm'w'lth | 945,838 | 949,308 | 208,128 | 245,364 |
| Oriental Bank | 512,608 | 499,530 | 102,203 | 115 104 |
| Marine Bank | 674,660 | 692,468 | 187,519 | 143 430 |
| Atlantic Bank | 497 016 | 494,659 | 71 633 | 52 283 |
| Imp. & Trad's Bk. | 2 228,010 | 2,273,910 | 377,119 | 434,748 |
| Park Bank | 4,605 463 | 4,610,563 | 1,733 910 | 1,898 845 |
| Mech. Bk'g Ass'n | 852,985 | 818 634 | 246,510 | 357,863 |
| Grocers' Bank | 503,101 | 521,354 | 93,052 | 93,520 |
| North River Bk. | 545 295 | 562 008 | 98 298 | 104,214 |
| East River Bank. | 330.366 | 324,996 | 73,248 | 85,208 |
| Manuf.& Mer.Bk. | 725,943 | 739,442 | 156,910 | 171,740 |
| N.Y.Dry DockCo. | 384,515 | 385,794 | 65,025 | 60,791 |
| N.Y.Exch. Bank. | 309,992 | 311,012 | 23,295 | 24,188 |
| Bull's Head Bank | 451,974 | 477,990 | 66,305 | 68,847 |
| N. Y. County Bk. | 299,106 | 312,684 | 132,807 | 130,589 |
| Total | 118,290,181 | 118,141,356 | 37,502,402 | 39,622,791 |
| | Increase | $148,825 | Decrease | $2,120,389 |

| BANKS. | CIRCULATION. | | DEPOSITS—NET. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | June 2 | May 25. | June 2. | May 25. |
| Bk. of New-York | 396 390 | 406,810 | 3,597,315 | 3,723,916 |
| Manhattan Co. | 356,423 | 347,766 | 4,551,478 | 4,713,476 |
| Merchants' Bank. | 187,499 | 190,170 | 3,166,517 | 3,499,711 |
| Mechanics' Bank. | 282,515 | 288,938 | 2,952,785 | 2,922,842 |
| Union Bank | 202,194 | 201,463 | 2,061,632 | 2,123,956 |
| Bk. of America | 122,217 | 121,716 | 6,745,958 | 6,898,436 |
| Phenix Bank | 127,160 | 138,337 | 2,685,632 | 2,636,376 |
| City Bank | ...... | ...... | 2,117,102 | 2,070 806 |
| Tradesmen's Bk. | 263,208 | 325,582 | 726,845 | 752,468 |
| Fulton Bank | 215,014 | 214,397 | 1,344,254 | 1,338,067 |
| Chemical Bank | 461,077 | 393 805 | 4,037,494 | 3,966,879 |
| Merch. Exch. Bk. | 120,007 | 122,864 | 870,029 | 934,307 |
| National Bank | 138 385 | 142 506 | 1,169,493 | 1 244,949 |
| Butch.&Drov.Bk. | 233,461 | 242,056 | 1,094,975 | 1,134,718 |
| Mech.& Trad. Bk. | 160,177 | 161,683 | 797,783 | 786,866 |
| Greenwich Bank | 153 499 | 156,902 | 523 974 | 542,889 |
| Leather Man. Bk. | 308,770 | 291,141 | 1,209,556 | 1,230,247 |
| SeventhWardBk. | 190 498 | 198,934 | 753,178 | 757,341 |
| Bk.St.New-York. | 258,665 | 256,419 | 2,371,225 | 2,535,127 |
| Am.ExchangeBk. | 173,260 | 187,374 | 4,778,314 | 4 760,730 |
| Bk. of Commerce. | 1,975 | 1,975 | 6,982,467 | 6,872,014 |
| Broadway Bank | 293,077 | 278,468 | 2,940,339 | 3,112,513 |
| Ocean Bank | 90,078 | 89 987 | 1,198 895 | 1,144,136 |
| Mercantile Bank. | 26,619 | 125,469 | 1,929,043 | 1 967,947 |
| Pacific Bank | 148,872 | 149,333 | 940,976 | 798,616 |
| Bk. of Republic | 213,623 | 203 371 | 2,802,457 | 2,705 818 |
| Chatham Bank | 94,126 | 103,709 | 408,896 | 425,526 |
| People's Bank | 95 589 | 95,641 | 477,105 | 496,422 |
| Bank of N. Am. | 94,983 | 95 282 | 991,466 | 985,324 |
| Hanover Bank | 93 381 | 92,580 | 658,523 | 713,619 |
| Irving Bank | 128,110 | 130,994 | 500.991 | 511,149 |
| Metropolitan Bk. | 216 832 | 226 807 | 4,311,685 | 4,587 831 |
| Citizens' Bank | 153,734 | 150,101 | 637,160 | 641 515 |
| Nassau Bank | 137 610 | 138,614 | 1,168 020 | 1,128 247 |
| Market Bank | 201,407 | 203,782 | 979,800 | 949,352 |
| St.Nicholas Bank | 80 712 | 81 536 | 627,500 | 641,977 |
| Shoe & Leath.Bk. | 225 635 | 244,634 | 1,357,777 | 1,289 317 |
| Corn Exch.Bank. | 132 760 | 137 374 | 1,191,737 | 969 736 |
| Continental Bank | 174,566 | 178 265 | 1 567,233 | 1,600,846 |
| Bk.of Comm'w'lth | 247,998 | 246,961 | 779,680 | 798,209 |
| Oriental Bank | 100 574 | 99,361 | 376,394 | 384,105 |
| Marine Bank | 139 853 | 142,242 | 503,384 | 482,496 |
| Atlantic Bank | 92,701 | 89,233 | 203 943 | 187,375 |
| Imp.& Trad's Bk. | 190,089 | 188,058 | 1,339,637 | 1,393,773 |
| Park Bank | 195,064 | 186,960 | 4,445 428 | 4,651,661 |
| Mech. Bk'g Assn. | 82,315 | 81,829 | 695,826 | 748,515 |
| Grocers' Bank | 54,688 | 54,561 | 324,996 | 334 339 |
| North RiverBank | 69,441 | 70,312 | 337,650 | 372,105 |
| East River Bank | 90,071 | 86,778 | 238 866 | 252,918 |
| Manuf.& Mer.Bk | 117,665 | 124,057 | 450,145 | 460 442 |
| N.Y.Dry DockCo | 134 496 | 136 269 | 161,758 | 166,386 |
| N. Y. Exch. Bk. | 82,507 | 81,518 | 244,821 | 255,863 |
| Bull's Head Bank | 121,495 | 119 229 | 414 887 | 411,228 |
| N. Y. County Bk. | 68 405 | 69 493 | 263,079 | 299 412 |
| Total | 118,14 ,356 | 8,793,882 | 90,197,459 | 39,622,791 |
| | Decrease | $110,102 | Decrease | $1,137,420 |

### Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, June 3.

Stocks dull. Pennsylvania State Fives 76½; Reading Railroad 15⅝; Morris Canal 39½; Long Island Railroad 8¾; Pennsylvania Railroad 37⅞. Sight Exchange on New-York unchanged.

## GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Monday, June 3, 1861—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last, have been: 13,260 bbls. Flour, 363 bbls. Corn meal, 179,409 bushels Wheat 118,186 bushels Corn, 4 384 bushels Rye, 8,715 bushels Oats, 1,063 pkgs. Provisions, and 1,079 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales to-day, 50 bbls., at $5 37½ for Pots, and $5 62½ for Pearls, ℘ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Sales to day, 800 bags Rio, at 12c.@13½c., and 50 bags Jamaica on private terms.

COTTON—Is dull and heavy, to-day, including Middling Upland at 13¾c., and other grades at proportionate rates ℘ lb. Sales since our last 700 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The demand for State and Western Flour has been very moderate to-day, and prices have been depressed. The principal inquiry has been for extra State, which is not plenty. The supply of superfine State is also very light. Low grades of Western are coming forward freely. Sales 13 450 bbls., including superfine State, at $4 85@$4 95, chiefly within the range; ordinary to choice extra State, at $5@$5 30, mainly at $5 12½@$5 15; superfine Western, at $4 80@$4 90; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois at $4 95@$6 05; extra Indiana and Michigan at $5 05@$6 20; inferior extra Ohio at $5 35@$5 40; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 40@$5 50 ℘ bbl.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Superfine State | $4 85 | @$4 95 |
| Extra State | 5 00 | @ 5 30 |
| Superfine Western | 4 80 | @ 4 90 |
| Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois | 4 95 | @ 6 05 |
| Extra Indiana and Michigan | 5 05 | @ 6 20 |
| Inferior Extra Ohio | 5 35 | @ 5 40 |
| Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping bd. | 5 40 | @ 5 50 |
| Extra Ohio, trade brands | 5 55 | @ 7 30 |
| Fancy Genesee | 5 35 | @ 5 50 |
| Extra Genesee | 5 60 | @ 7 50 |
| Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri | 5 55 | @ 7 50 |

Southern heavy and drooping. Sales have been made of 1,000 bbls., at $5 80@$6 40 for poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $6 45@$8 75 for fancy to choice extra brands, ℘ bbl. Canadian Flour continues in moderate demand, including inferior to very choice extra, at $5 05@$7 50 ℘ bbl. Sales 575 bbls. Rye Flour rules quiet, at $3@$4 for fine and superfine, ℘ bbl. Corn Meal is inactive, at $3 for Jersey, and $3 20 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been freely offered to-day, at reduced prices, yet the demand has been less active. Sales: 142 500 bushels, including Canada Club, part at $1 17½; White Western, $1 36@$1 60; Red Western at $1 28@$1 31; Amber Wisconsin, at $1 18; Milwaukee Club, unsound to choice at $1 03@$1 17; Northwestern Club, at $1 10@$1 15; Chicago Spring, unsound to prime, at 97c.@$1 12, the inside rate for very badly damaged; red State at $1 25@$1 26, and White Kentucky at $1 68. Corn is heavy, lower, and declining; sales 152,000 bush., at 40c.@45c., closing at 40c.@43c. for very poor to choice new mixed Western; 55c.@56c. for sound old do. do., and 46c.@48c. for Western Yellow ℘ bush. Rye continues in demand at 66c.@68c. ℘ bush. Barley is unchanged. Oats are less sought after, including Canadian at 31½c.@32½c.; Western, at 30½c.@32c.; and State at 33c.@34c., ℘ bushel. The quantity of Flour, Wheat, Corn and Barley left at tide-water during the fourth week in May in the years 1861 and 1860 is as follows:

| | Flour, bbls. | Wheat, bu. | Corn, bu. | Barley, bu. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1861... | 25 900 | 1,074,300 | 913 800 | 17 600 |
| 1860... | 51,300 | 350,100 | 1,028,200 | 7,100 |
| | Dec..25,400 | Inc. 724,200 | Dec. 414,800 | Inc. 10,500 |

The aggregate quantity of the same articles left at tide-water from the commencement of navigation to the 29th of May inclusive, during the years 1861 and 1860, is as follows:

| | Flour, bbls. | Wheat, bu. | Corn, bu. | Barley, bu. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1861... | 80,600 | 3,043,100 | 2,060 200 | 84,400 |
| 1860... | 159,000 | 877,200 | 2,475 000 | 74,400 |
| | Dec. 78,400 | Inc. 2,165,900 | Dec. 414,800 | Inc. 10,000 |

By reducing the Wheat to Flour, the quantity of the latter left at tide-water this year, compared with the corresponding period of last year, shows a gain of 354,780 bbls. of Flour.

The receipts at tide-water of the principal kinds of Breadstuffs, from the opening of the Canals to and including the 31st of May, have been as follows:

| Canal Open. | 1859. April 15. | 1860. April 25. | 1861. May 1. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Flour, bbls. | 83,100 | 159,000 | 80 600 |
| Wheat, bushels | 200 600 | 877,200 | 3,043,100 |
| Corn, bushels | 386,700 | 2,475,000 | 2,060,200 |
| Barley, bushels | 111,400 | 74,400 | 89,400 |
| Rye, bushels | 57,600 | 28,300 | 25 400 |
| Oats, bushels | 1,024,800 | 1,294,000 | 647 800 |

HAY—North River is selling slowly at 60c.@65c. for shipping and 75c.@80c. for local use, ℘ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been in moderate demand, including last year's crop, at 12c.@20c., according to quality, ℘ lb.

LIME—Rockland, 60c. for common, and $1 for Lump, ℘ bbl.

METALS—Have been very dull and prices have been quite nominal.

MOLASSES—Sales 50 hhds. Porto Rico at 25c.; and 100 hhds. Cuba Muscovado on private terms, ℘ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Tar and Crude Turpentine remain as last noticed. Spirits Turpentine has been in slack demand at from 65c.@70c. ℘ gallon Resin has been in fair request, including common, at $2 18¾@$2 25 ℘ 310 lbs.

OILS—Are generally quiet, yet the principal kinds are quoted steady.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been depressed to-day, sales having been made of only 400 bbls., in lots, including Mess at $16 75@$17, and Prime at $12 25@$12 50 ℘ bbl. Cut Meats continue inactive, at 6c.@7c for Hams, and 4¾c.@5¼c. for Shoulders, ℘ lb. Lard is in moderate request, at declining rates. Sales 300 tcs. and bbls. at 8¾c.@9⅛c. ℘ lb. Beef is dull and heavy, at $11 25@$12 50 for extra Mess, $9 75@$11 for repacked Western Mess and $5 87@$6 25 for Country Mess, ℘ bbl.; prime Mess, $16 50@$18 ℘ tierce. Beef Hams, $13 50@$15 ℘ bbl. Butter rules quiet, at 9c.@14c. for Western, and 10c.@16c. for State, ℘ lb. Cheese continues plenty and heavy, at 4c.@8½c. ℘ lb.

RICE—Sales 100 tcs., in lots, at $5 62½@$6 12½ ℘ 100 lbs.

TALLOW—Sales 15 000 lbs., at 9¼c. ℘ lb.

SUGARS—Sales to day have been confined to 480 hhds., including Cuba at 4c.@4⅞c., and Porto Rico at 4½c.@5c.; also, 65 boxes Havana, part at 5⅜c. ℘ lb.

WHISKY—Sales have been reported of 800 bbls., at 16⅛c.@16⅜c., chiefly at 16¼c. ℘ gallon.

FREIGHTS—A very moderate business was reported to day at our quotations. For Liverpool—Flour 1s. 9d.@1s. 10½d. ℘ bbl; Wheat in bulk and bags, 8½d.@9½d.; Corn, 7½d.@8d. ℘ bush.; Cotton, 3-16d.@7-32d ℘ lb.; Resin 2s. 6d.@2s. 9d. ℘ 310 lbs.; Pork, 3s. ℘ bbl.; Beef, 4s. 3d.@4s 6d ℘ tierce; Cheese, 30s.@32s. 6d.; Lard and Bacon and Butter 22s. 6d.@25s. Tallow, 22s. 6d.@25s. ℘ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 2s. 6d.@2s. 7½d. ℘ bbl; Grain, 9d.@9½d. ℘ bushel; Resin, 3s. 3d.@3s. 6d. ℘ bbl. Bacon and Lard. 32s. 6d.@35s. ℘ ton. For London—Flour, 2s. 6d.@2s 7½d. ℘ bbl.; Grain, 9½d.@11d.; ℘ bushel; Resin, 2s. 1½d.@2s. 6d. ℘ bbl.; Pork, 3s. ℘ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 30s.; Cheese, 35s. ℘ ton.

### Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

| | Leaves. | For. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Hibernian | Liverpool | Quebec | May 16 |
| America | Liverpool | Boston | May 18 |
| Columbia | Galway | New-York | May 21 |
| City of Washing'n | Liverpool | New-York | May 22 |
| Hammonia | Southampton | New-York | May 22 |
| North Briton | Liverpool | Quebec | May 23 |
| United Kingdom | Glasgow | New-York | May 25 |
| Australasian | Liverpool | New-York | May 25 |
| Glasgow | Liverpool | New-York | May 29 |
| Arabia | Liverpool | Boston | June 1 |
| Adriatic | Galway | Boston | June 4 |
| Bavaria | Southampton | New York | June 5 |
| Fulton | Southampton | New-York | June 8 |
| Bremen | Southampton | New-York | June 12 |
| Perana | Galway | New York | June 18 |
| Hammonia | Southampton | New-York | June 19 |
| Hibernia | Galway | Boston | July 2 |
| Saxonia | Southampton | New-York | July 3 |
| Malacca | Liverpool | New-Orleans | Aug. 7 |
| Rangoon | Liverpool | New-Orleans | Sept. 4 |

FROM AMERICA.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Persia | New-York | Liverpool | June 5 |
| Edinburgh | New-York | Liverpool | June 8 |
| North Briton | Quebec | Liverpool | June 8 |
| New-York | New York | Southampton | June 8 |
| America | Boston | Liverpool | June 12 |
| Zulu | New York | Kingston | June 20 |
| CityofWashington | New-York | Liverpool | June 15 |
| Australasian | New-York | Liverpool | June 19 |
| Glasgow | New-York | Liverpool | June 22 |
| Fulton | New-York | Southampton | June 22 |
| Arabia | Boston | Liverpool | June 26 |
| Persia | New-York | Liverpool | June 29 |

### Mails Close at the Post-office.

Overland Mail leaves St. Louis City every Monday and Thursday at 8 A. M. (Letters for California, if intended for the Overland Route, should be marked "Overland.")

| | |
|---|---|
| North Mails close at | 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. |
| South Mails close at | 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. |
| Western Mails, (via Erie Railroad) | 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. |
| Eastern Mails close at | 5 A. M., 2 P. M. and 6:30 P. M. |

On Sunday, all mails close at 1:30 P. M.

A GENTLEMAN WRITES TO LEA & PERRINS thus: "I have carried a bottle of your Worcestershire Sauce in a tour I have just completed through Spain and Portugal, and believe I owe my present state of health to its use. Your Sauce is Stomachic and I think medicinal. I can with truth say there is nothing in a traveler's baggage so essential to his comfort, at least in these countries, as your Sauce."

For sale by all respectable grocers and fruiterers.

JNO. DUNCAN & SONS, Union square, late No. 405 Broadway, sole Agents.

## PERSONAL

P. H. J. B.—ALL WELL.

## INSTRUCTION.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y. A Boarding-School for Boys. The Forty-seventh Semi Annual Session will commence on WEDNESDAY, May 1. Circulars may be obtained of Jas. N. Whitehead rooms of A. B. H. M. Society, No. 117 Nassau-st., or by addressing the Principal, D. S. ROWE, M. A.

METROPOLITAN BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT LITCHFIELD, CONN.—(English and classical.) Academic year is divided into three sessions of thirteen weeks each, and so arranged as to combine all the advantages of a country and City residence, the long vacation being in January and February; terms suited to the times. For circulars, address the Principals, J. RICHARDS & SON, Litchfield.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE—Pittsfield, Mass., in a location of great beauty and salubrity, six hours from New-York; enjoys, besides the high literary and social advantages which it affords, a degree of quiet not to be found in our cities, and very desirable for educational purposes. The second quarter of the current term commences JUNE 6. For catalogues, address REV. C. V. SPEAR, Principal.

TARRYTOWN INSTITUTE.—THE TWENTY seventh Term commences on the 1st of May. For circulars apply to W. J. Widdleton, Esq., No. 34 Beekman-st.; E Goodenough, Esq., No. 122 Nassau-st; or address A. NEWMAN, A. M., Proprietor, or M. C TRACY, A. M., Principal.

MRS. L. W. TOWNSEND'S DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL—No. 303 Bridge-st., Brooklyn. No long Summer vacation for those who may not desire it.

MODERN STYLE OF SCHOOL FURNITURE, manufactured by N. JOHNSON, No. 490 Hudson-st. Illustrated circulars forwarded on application

MR. JAS. WEIR MASON'S CLASSICAL and English School removed to No. 60 East 28th-st

## TEACHERS.

TO INSTRUCT CHILDREN.—WANTED, BY a young person, a native of New-England, a situation in a gentleman's family to instruct children in English, writing, arithmetic, &c.; is capable and is well recommended; will devote herself to the interests of her employer: no objections to the country. Address F. M. B., Station D. for one week.

A YOUNG LADY, WISHING TO GO IN the country for the Summer months, or a longer period, would be willing to instruct the children of a family in the English branches. Compensation desired small. References given and required. Address W. C., Box No. 122 *Times* Office.

AS GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG GERMAN LADY, lately arrived from Germany wishes a situation to take care of children; she is capable to give lessons in French and German language, and to teach music on the piano. Call at No. 326 1st av., Room No. 2, for three days.

AN AMERICAN LADY, EXPERIENCED in teaching music, French and English desires an engagement as resident teacher in a school or family; unexceptionable references exchanged. Address TUITION. Box No. 1,504 New-York Post-office.

## BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE.—THE MACHINE WORKS AND FOUNDRY of the late William Birkbeck, corner of Greene and Morgan sts., Jersey City, having a good run of custom and doing a prosperous business. An opportunity like the above is seldom met with. Apply on the premises. A. HAVEMEYER, Administrator.

A FARM OR CITY PROPERTY WILL BE taken in exchange for a valuable water power mill, located near the City, doing a safe and profitable staple business for cash. A knowledge of the business not essential. Address J. J. C. Box 101 *Times* Office.

$1,000 CASH, WITH ACTIVITY AND PERSONAL attention, will secure a partnership that, for safety, respectability and profit, has no equal. This will be fully shown on application to BIGGS & ROSSITER, No 73 Nassau-st.

GARDINER'S

RHEUMATIC AND NEURALGIA

COMPOUND.

A certain, safe, and permanent cure for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, and Salt Rheum. It is an internal remedy, driving out and entirely eradicating the disease, requiring no change in diet or business, and may be taken by children, and persons of the most delicate constitutions, with perfect safety.

TESTIMONIALS.

"Gardiner's Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound" is the best medicine for the disease that I ever saw.—CHAS. A. SMITH, No. 1 Old State House, Boston.

After suffering with Rheumatism twenty years, and being confined to my bed several weeks last Spring, I was entirely cured by the use of one bottle of "Gardiner's Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound."—NORMAN T. AYRES, 75 Franklin-st., Boston.

Having been a constant sufferer from Neuralgia for eighteen months, and been driven by excruciating pain to the trial of numberless remedies, without obtaining relief, I was induced to try "Gardiner's Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound." I have taken but one bottle, and am entirely well.—D. D. BAXTER, Dry Goods Dealer, No. 5 Appleton Block, Lowell, Mass.

I have been afflicted with Salt Rheum in its worst form, for a long time, and suffered more than can be imagined, except by those similarly afflicted. I tried one bottle of your Compound, and can honestly say that I believe myself entirely cured. JOHN A MORDO, Pearl-st. House, Boston, Mass.

"Gardiner's Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound" has entirely cured me of sufferings of several years' standing.—W. E. HODGKINS, No. 1 Old State House, Boston, Mass.

My son, ten years of age, has been for three years a great sufferer from Salt Rheum, his hands covered with sores, and in constant pain; one bottle of your Compound cured him.—J. W. HAMMOND, No. 99 Milk-st., Boston.

"Gardiner's Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound" has entirely cured me of Neuralgia.—W. C. THOMPSON, Proprietor Pearl-street House, Boston, Mass.

One half a bottle of your Compound cured me of a severe attack of Neuralgia.—FANNIE S. THOMPSON, Pearl-street House, Boston.

I certify that my friend, Wm. T. Glidden, Esq., presented me with a bottle of "Gardiner's Rheumatic Compound," in 1856, when I was suffering with a painful attack of Neuralgia and Rheumatism, and that it proved to be of decided benefit.—ALBERT SMITH, Ex-Member of Congress from Maine.

The undersigned hereby certify that they have used "Gardiner's Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound" for the cure of Rheumatism and Neuralgia, and found, in every case, immediate and permanent relief. We have full confidence in its healing qualities, and would recommend it to all who are afflicted with these harassing diseases, as one of the safest and best medicines ever offered to the public.

S. HANCOCK, Jr., No. 20 South Market-st., Boston; Judge KITTREDGE, Vermont; W. H. ALLEN, Boston; ELMER TOWNSEND, Nos 45 and 47 Pearl-st., Boston; Capt. CHAS. G. DOLLIVER, Boston; SAMUEL WALES, Jr., City Hotel, Boston; C. KIRMES, No. 215 Washington-st., Boston; HENRY D. GARDINER, Webster-st., East Boston; GEORGE H. PLUMMER, No. 1 Maverick-square, East Boston; ABRAM WEEKS, Webster-st., East Boston.

*The Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound has been taken by hundreds of persons for Scrofulous Humors with great benefit.*

PRINCIPAL DEPOT, NO. 87 KILBY-ST.,

BOSTON, MASS.

Wholesale Agents for New-York,

J. G. WELLS & CO., FRANKLIN-ST.

For sale by Apothecaries generally throughout the United States. None genuine unless signed by

CHARLES F. GARDINER.

For sale by

O. J. WOOD & CO.,

No. 444 BROADWAY, New-York,

At Wholesale and Retail.

## DRY GOODS.

AT THE UNION MANTILLA COMPANY, No. 691 BROADWAY. THE GREATEST BARGAINS IN THE CITY, FOR THIRTY DAYS ONLY. ELEGANT BLACK SILK CIRCULARS FOR $9, $10 AND $12, Worth $12, $15 and $18. LACE, BAREGE AND ALL OTHER LEADING STYLES IN PROPORTION.

BAREGE ROBES. DOUBLE JUPE, FIVE AND SEVEN FLOUNCES. STILL FURTHER REDUCTION. Robes at $2, former price $6 and $7. Robes at $3, former price $9 to $14. Robes at $4, former price $15. Robes at $6, former price $17 50. ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

MOZAMBIQUES, ALL WIDTHS. Superior qualities, 3 4, 6 4 and 8-4 wide—full assortment. LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway, Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st., And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, Are offering their entire stock of RICH LACES AND EMBROIDERIES AT RETAIL AT MUCH REDUCED PRICES. Also at Stores Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st., and Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, Have reduced their large and attractive stock of SPRING DRESS GOODS, and will offer on and after MONDAY, June 3, THEIR ENTIRE STOCK AT RETAIL, including all the most fashionable styles. BELOW MANUFACTURERS' PRICES. Also at Stores Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st., and Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS Have just purchased, and will offer on MONDAY, 5,000 yards Real French Lawns, at 1s., worth 2s. 6,000 yards Real French Lawns, at 1s. 6d., worth 2s. 6d. Fine Chintz Barege, 2s. and 3s. Black Barege, double width, 4s. Colored Barege, double width, 3s. Broche Mozambique, only 1s. ALSO, EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS IN NEW SUMMER SHAWLS. Fashionable styles and half price. LE BOUTILLIER BROS., No. 305 Canal st., near Broadway.

CANTON MATTING, EXTRA HEAVY, from recent cash auction sales, At half the cost of importation, at retail to suit the public: 50 ps. 4-4 Red Check, 1s. 6d. 50 ps. 5 4 and 4-4 do., 21c. and 25c. White do., all widths, from 15c. to 25c. Slightly stained do., at 1s. the square yard, At Nos. 108 and 110 6th-av. CHAS. G. HOOK.

A BEAUTIFUL CHOICE OF RICH GRENADINE For sale on MONDAY, June 3, marked from 2s. 6d. to 6s. per yard. No. 729 Broadway, corner Waverley-place. H. E. LEGRAIN, late JAMES GRAY & Co.

AN EXTRAORDINARY REDUCTION. RICH LACES AND FRENCH EMBROIDERIES Will be offered for sale on MONDAY, JUNE 3, at a REDUCTION unheard of till this day. No. 729 BROADWAY, corner Waverley-place. H. E. LEGRAIN, late JAMES GRAY & Co.

GREAT BARGAINS IN MANTILLAS. We offer at retail, our entire stock of CLOTH, SILK AND LACE MANTLES, &c., At great bargains. All the latest styles made to order. E. S. MILLS & CO., Nos. 342 and 344 Broadway.

IMPORTANT TO THE LADIES. W. K. PEYTON, Will open at his new store, No. 274 Bowery, THIS MORNING, A large and magnificent stock of MANTILLAS, SHAWLS AND DRESS GOODS. Of all the latest Styles. Black Silk Circulars at $6, $7 and $8. Heavy Black Silk Circulars at $7 50 to $10. Black Silk Basques from $7 25 upwards. We desire to call special attention to our Cloak and Mantilla Department. Ladies will find it to their advantage to call and note the great difference between our Prices and those of Broadway. W. K. PEYTON, New Store, No. 274 Bowery.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!! In CLOAKS! CLOAKS!! CLOAKS!!! IN ALL STYLES! ALL STYLES!! ALL STYLES!!! AND ALL PRICES! AND ALL PRICES!! AT CRYSTAL PALACE EMPORIUM, No. 262 BOWERY. WM. R. ROBERTS, Proprietor.

FANCY BAREGE SHAWLS. ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. will offer, on MONDAY, June 3 a fresh lot of Fancy Barege Shawls, in entirely new designs. 600 Fancy Barege Shawls, at 75c., worth $3. 400 Fancy Barege Shawls, at $1 25, worth $4. 200 Fancy Barege Shawls, at $2, worth $5. ALSO, 150 Real Grenadine Shawls, at $3, worth $6. Canal, corner Mercer-st.

REAL THREAD LACE SHAWLS AND MANTLES. ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. have just received a splendid assortment of the above desirable goods (new Paris designs), which they will offer at retail on Monday, 3d June and after, at very reasonable prices. Canal, corner Mercer-st.

CLOTH CLOAKS. Silk Cloaks and Mantillas. Lama Lace Shawls and Mantillas. French Lace Shawls and Mantillas. ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. would call special attention to the above goods, which will be sold from this date at very low prices. Canal, corner Mercer-st.

5,000 PIECES MOSQUITO NETTINGS for sale cheap for cash. VAN RIPER & CO., No. 20 Ann-st., New-York.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

STEAMBOAT ENGINES FOR SALE. One second-hand steamboat (beam) engine, 65-inch cylinder x 9 feet stroke. One second-hand steamboat (beam) engine, 76-inch cylinder x 12 feet stroke. One second-hand steamboat (beam) engine, 72-inch cylinder x 12 feet stroke. One second-hand steamboat (beam) engine, 40-inch cylinder x 10 feet stroke. One second-hand steamboat (beam) engine, 34-inch cylinder x 8 feet stroke. Also, five second-hand steamboat boilers in good order. Apply to CHAS. W. COPELAND, No. 122 Broadway, New-York.

CALORIC YACHTS FOR SALE.—ONE SIDE wheel yacht of 40 feet in length—also, a large propeller yacht, 80 feet long—a very superior craft. For further particulars apply at the Ericsson Caloric Engine Agency, No. 164 Duane-st., New-York.

A CHANCE.—I HAVE 25 MANTELS OF STATUARY, veined and colored marble, worth from $13 to $300, which I will sell at a sacrifice, as I leave for the country. Address, WM. BIRAM, Station A, Spring-st. P. O.

GREENWOOD CEMETERY.—WANTED, A Plot in Greenwood Cemetery, in a desirable location. Address, stating price, F. C., Box No. 2,088 Post-office.

## FIREWORKS.

DEPOT FOR J. W. HADFIELD'S FIRST-PREMIUM FIREWORKS.—A full assortment of the best quality and at the lowest prices. Dealers are respectfully invited to call. R. FOULDS, Jr.; remember the No., 39 John-st.

HADFIELD'S FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS, DEPOT No. 47 Maiden-lane. HENRY B. TITUS, Agent.

FIREWORKS.—A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF plain and colored fireworks, and of the best quality, for sale by SADLAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 217 Washington-st.

## STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK. AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 3 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

## LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—A SUM OF MONEY. THE OWNER CAN obtain the same by proving property and paying for this advertisement, by applying to WM. H. ROOME, No. 188 West 21st-st.

## BOOTS & SHOES.

$3. SHOES AND GAITERS, A NEW STYLE, at JONES', Nos. 10 and 12 Ann-st. J. B.—Call and see them.

CEPHALIC PILLS,

CURE SICK HEADACHE!

CEPHALIC PILLS,

CURE NERVOUS HEADACHE!

CEPHALIC PILLS,

CURE ALL KINDS OF HEADACHE!

By the use of these Pills the periodical attacks of *Nervous or Sick Headache* may be prevented, and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the *Nausea and Headache* to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels—removing *Costiveness.*

*For Literary Men, Students, Delicate Females,* and all persons of *sedentary habits,* they are valuable as a *Laxative,* improving the *appetite,* giving *tone* and *vigor* to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

THE CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the *nervous* system, or from a deranged state of the *stomach.*

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, *and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.*

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of HENRY C. SPALDING on each box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines. A box will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of the PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to,

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

THE FOLLOWING INDORSEMENTS OF SPALDING'S CEPHALIC PILLS WILL CONVINCE ALL WHO SUFFER FROM HEADACHE THAT A SPEEDY AND SURE CURE IS WITHIN THEIR REACH.

As these testimonials are unsolicited by Mr. SPALDING, they afford unquestionable proof of the efficiency of this truly Scientific Discovery.

MASONVILLE, Conn., Feb. 5, 1861.
Mr. SPALDING,
SIR:
I have tried your Cephalic Pills, and *I like them so well* that I want you to send me two dollars' worth more. Part of these are for the neighbors, to whom I gave a few out of the first box I got from you. Send the pills by mail, and oblige, Your ob't servant, JAMES KENNEDY.

HAVERFORD, Pa., Feb. 6, 1861.
Mr. SPALDING,
SIR:
I wish you to send me one more box of your Cephalic Pills. *I have received a great deal of benefit from them.* Yours, respectfully, MARY ANN STOIKHOUSE.

SPRUCE CREEK, Huntington County, Penn., Jan. 18, 1861.
H. C. SPALDING,
SIR:
You will please send me two boxes of your Pills. Send them immediately. Respectfully yours, JNO. B. SIMONS.
P. S.—I have used one box of your Pills, and find them *excellent.*

BELLE VERNON, Ohio, Jan. 15, 1861.
HENRY C. SPALDING, Esq.:
Please find inclosed twenty-five cents, for which send me another box of your Cephalic Pills. *They are truly the best pills I have ever tried.* Direct, A. STOVER, P. M., Belle Vernon, Wyandotte County, Ohio.

BEVERLEY, Mass., Dec. 11, 1860.
H. C. SPALDING, Esq.:
I wish for some circulars or large show bills to bring your Cephalic Pills more particularly before my customers. If you have anything of the kind please send it to me. One of my customers, who is subject to severe Sick Headache (usually lasting two days) was cured of an attack in one hour by your Pills, which I sent her. Respectfully, yours, W. B. WILKES.

REYNOLDSBURGH, Franklin Co., Ohio, Jan. 9, 1861.
HENRY C. SPALDING, No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.
DEAR SIR:
Inclosed find twenty-five cents, (25,) for which send a box of "Cephalic Pills." Send to address of Rev. Wm. C. Filler, Reynoldsburgh, Franklin Co., Ohio. Your Pills work like a charm—cure headache almost *instanter.* Truly yours, WM. C. FILLER.

YPSILANTI, Mich., Jan. 14, 1861.
Mr. SPALDING,
SIR:
Not long since I sent to you for a box of Cephalic Pills for the cure of the Nervous Headache and Costiveness, and received the same, and they had so good an effect that I was induced to send for more. Please send by return mail. Direct to A. R. WHEELER, Ypsilanti, Mich.

From the Examiner, Norfolk, Va. Cephalic Pills accomplish the object for which they were made, viz.: Cure of headache in all its forms.

From the Examiner, Norfolk, Va. They have been tested in more than a thousand cases with entire success.

From the Democrat, St. Cloud, Minn. If you are, or have been troubled with the headache, send for a box of (Cephalic Pills,) so that you may have them in case of an attack.

From the Advertiser, Providence, R. I. The Cephalic Pills are said to be a remarkably effectual remedy for the Headache, and one of the very best for that very frequent complaint which has ever been discovered.

From the Western Railroad Gazette, Chicago, Ill. We heartily indorse Mr. Spalding and his unrivaled Cephalic Pills.

From the Kanawha Valley Star, Kanawha, Va. We are sure that persons suffering with the Headache, who try them, will stick to them.

From the Southern Path-Finder, New-Orleans, La. Try them! you that are afflicted, and we are sure that your testimony can be added to the already numerous list that has received benefits that no other medicine can produce.

From the St. Louis Democrat. The immense demand for the article (Cephalic Pills) is rapidly increasing.

From the Gazette, Davenport, Iowa. Mr. Spalding would not connect his name with an article he did not know to possess real merit.

From the Advertiser, Providence, R. I. The testimony in their favor is strong, from the most respectable quarters.

From the Daily News, Newport, R. I. Cephalic Pills are taking the place of all kinds.

From the Commercial Bulletin, Boston, Mass. Said to be efficacious for the Headache.

From the Commercial, Cincinnati, Ohio. Suffering humanity can now be relieved.

A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SAVE THE PIECES!

ECONOMY! DISPATCH!

"A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE."

As accidents will happen, even in well-regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c. SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point.

"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."

N. B.—A brush accompanies each bottle. Price, 25 cents. Address, HENRY C. SPALDING, No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CAUTION!

As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to palm off on the unsuspecting public, imitations of my PREPARED GLUE, I would caution all persons to examine before purchasing, and see that the full name, SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE, is on the outside wrapper. All others are [illegible]

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JUNE 4, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—price Two Cents; mailed at Six Dollars a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-Weekly)—Three Dollars a year; two copies to one address for Five Dollars. *Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.*

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—Two Dollars a year; two copies Three Dollars; five copies Five Dollars. *Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself—or may retain One Dollar as his compensation.* The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the New-York Times, New-York City.

### Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—The Seven Sisters.

WINTER GARDEN—Our American Cousin at Home.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—Anderson; Or, The Patriots at Sumter in '61—Clari; or, Home, Sweet Home—Curiosities at all Hours.

IRVING HALL—Christy's Minstrels.

HOPE CHAPEL—Tom Thumb.

GOUPIL'S, No. 792 Broadway—Church's Painting, "The North"—for the benefit of the Patriotic Fund.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

Senator Douglas, who has for some time been lying ill at Chicago, died in that city yesterday morning about 9 o'clock. We publish elsewhere this morning, a sketch of his life and public acts. His remains will be taken to Washington for interment.

We have stirring news from Western Virginia. Two columns of troops belonging to Gen. McClellan's command, one under command of Col. Kelly of the First Virginia Volunteers, and the other under Col. Crittenden, and composed of the Indiana Volunteers, proceeded from Grafton to Phillippa, about twenty miles, on Sunday night, through a drenching rain, and surprised a camp of rebels there, two thousand strong. The rebels were completely routed after a brief struggle, with the loss of fifteen killed, and a large amount of arms, horses, amunition, provisions, camp equippage, &c. The surprise is reported to have been most complete, and at last accounts the Federal forces were in hot pursuit, with a prospect of capturing a large number of prisoners. Col. Kelly, the commander of the Virginia volunteers, was unfortunately wounded, and has since died. This, however, was the only life lost among the Federal troops.

The only event of moment which is reported since our last to have occurred in Eastern Virginia, was an attack made by a squad of rebel cavalry upon the outposts of the Twenty-eighth New-York Regiment, about Sunday midnight. They did no damage, however. Their fire was returned by the outposts of the Twenty eighth, but with what effect is not known, as the night was very dark. The alarm was immediately sounded, and a detachment of the regiment was sent in pursuit of the rebels, but they showed themselves better at retreating than at fighting, and consequently could not be overtaken.

The rebels have not yet made their promised demonstration against Alexandria, though there was another alarm there at midnight on Sunday night, caused by the accidental discharge of a gun in the hands of a sentinel. The town is reported very quiet, and the confidence of the inhabitants is so far restored, that the women and children are gradually returning. Government yesterday took possession of two cars found at the dépôt of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, containing a quantity of musket stocks, and two boxes of tools for the construction of implements of war, each valued at $2,000. The railroad is rapidly being put in repair by the mechanics belonging to our troops, and will form a continuation of the military line into Virginia. The Fire Zouaves are now picketed on the road to Fairfax, about four miles from Alexandria.

A highly interesting account of affairs at Fortress Monroe, for the week ending on Sunday last, will be found in the letter of our correspondent. It will be seen that several expeditions have been made by parties of our troops for a considerable distance into the country—in several instances our men coming in sight of rebel troops, but in no case being able to come up with them. Important reconnoisances have been made in various directions, resulting in discoveries which will prove of great value in subsequent operations, when Gen. Butler shall conclude to make an advance.

The public will regret to hear of the painful accident to Col. Bartlett, of the Naval Brigade, while he was on a visit to the unfinished fortification known as the "Rip Raps," near Fort Monroe; and of the equally unfortunate termination of his efforts to place his brigade under orders at the same place. Through some neglect or informality, the brigade appears to have been sent forward before it had been regularly mustered into service, and without the necessary arms—although it is understood that the Colonel was ordered, by the Washington authorities, to report at Fort Monroe on the 28th of May. It is stated that the regiment has received less moneyed assistance, in proportion to its numbers, than any other which has been offered and accepted by the Government. The Colonel is detained at Monroe by the accident. The regiment will return by the steamer *Coatzacoalcos*.

Gov. Hicks, of Maryland, now that he has got rid of the treasonable Legislature which hampered his movements while it was in session, is taking every occasion which offers to exhibit his sympathy for the Union. The Baltimore City Guard, which has all along been suspected of being too strongly tinctured with disunionism, has been compelled by him to give up the muskets in its possession, one hundred and fifty-nine in number, and they have been sent over to Fort McHenry for safe keeping. Several persons about to start for Harper's Ferry, to enlist in the rebel army there, were also arrested yesterday morning, and sent over to the Fort.

The fine steam-frigate *Colorado* was yesterday morning placed in commission at the Charlestown Navy-yard, and her marine guard of 50 men, and 500 seamen went on board. She carries an 11-inch gun forward and a 10-inch gun aft, besides 27,000 pounds of fighting metal suitably distributed. The *Preble* is also fitting out at the same yard, and will be ready for sea in a few days.

The Ninth Regiment, Col. Hawkins, and the Tenth, Col. McChesney, have received marching orders, and are expected to reach the City from their respective encampments to day, and embark for Fortress Monroe. The Zouaves, whose encampment has been near Sandy Hook, are to receive a stand of colors at the residence of Judge White, corner of Fifth-avenue and Thirty-fifth-street, after which they will embark on the steamer *State of Georgia*. The Ninth will probably have a parade and a present of colors for the regiment. The delay in their departure has been caused by a lack of tents, and of their promised Enfield rifles.

By the arrival of the steamship *Prince Albert* at St. Johns, N. F., we have intelligence from Europe two days later than was received by the *America*. The Liverpool Cotton market is reported steady, with more tone. Breadstuffs and Provisions were firm. The only item of importance relative to the connection of England with our national troubles is a letter written by Cassius M. Clay, our Minister to Russia, to the London *Times*. It is couched in brief but decisive terms. He says the revolted States can be subdued, but that it is not proposed to subjugate them, but simply to put down the rebellious citizens. He indicates plainly that the interest of England is to stand by the Union, and inquires whether she can afford to offend the United States, or if she is so secure in the future against home revolution and foreign ambition as to warrant her now in sowing the seeds of revenge. The only other news of political importance is the announcement that Queen Isabella of Spain has signed the decree for the annexation of San Domingo to Spain.

The Board of Aldermen adjourned last evening, for want of a quorum, to Thursday next. The Board of Councilmen met and complimented the Seventh Regiment in a series of resolutions. The death of Senator Douglas was befittingly noticed, by the adoption of resolutions and the utterance of a few remarks.

An important opinion of the General Term of the Supreme Court in the American Hard Rubber Company case, is elsewhere published, and will be found of great interest to corporators everywhere. The substance of the opinion of the General Term of the Supreme Court in the Sunday Theatre (Linden Muller's) case, is elsewhere given.

The Stock Market was fairly active on State and Government Stocks yesterday, but unusually tame on the Railway shares. Missouris left off at 40@40¼; New-York Central, 72½@¾. Exchange on London steady—105½@106 for Bankers'. The Bank return shows an increase on Loans and Discounts for the past week of $148,000, and a decrease, by transfers to the Sub-Treasury, of $2,120,000.

The business in Flour was moderate yesterday, though buyers had any existing advantage. Wheat and Corn were freely offered and purchased at reduced prices. Sales of Cotton, Sugars, Provisions, Rice, Molasses, Turpentine, Fish, Hay, Hides and Leather were limited. Rio Coffee, Common Resin, Tallow and Whisky were in fair request The movements in other branches of trade were unimportant.

### Probable Commercial Crisis in England.

Englishmen are puzzled beyond measure at the anomaly which the United States present, of a country convulsed by civil war, yet drawing, by virtue of its commercial strength, gold from all nations with which it deals. With one-half of our ports closed, we are still the creditor-nation of the world. Such is our intrinsic strength, that we shall suffer really less from the war than Great Britain, which bears only a commercial relation to it. Food constitutes a very large item of our exports, and this is consumed to the same extent in war as in peace; especially such as we export—flour, corn and provisions. All these are necessaries, not luxuries.

Our exports of them are not likely to be seriously diminished, at present, at least, by financial embarrassments abroad. There is hardly a family that cannot make its clothing last for a year or so, without considerable additions to it; but the table must daily be laid with about the same amount of nutritious food. In this we can undersell the world, with a large margin of profit to ourselves. England must continue to purchase from us long after she ceases to sell to us. She can turn in no other direction; while from the practice of economy alone, without pinching ourselves of hardly a comfort, we can reduce our purchases from that country to an amount nearly nominal. To such a result are matters rapidly tending. That country is trading with us almost as largely as ever, while the return ship is freighted with precious metals instead of her manufactures.

England will soon experience another embarrassment still more disastrous and perplexing. Cotton is really her *medium of exchange*. With its fabrics she pays for her importations upon nearly all the tropical countries of the world. Without an abundant supply of the raw material her manufacturing establishments must cease work, her commercial marine be without employment, and her merchants be without means of carrying on commercial operations. Every day diminishes the mass of raw Cotton on hand. For several years no considerable increase of supply can be had from sources other than the United States. It is now almost certain that the supply from this source must entirely fail for the present year. England isolated from the rest of the world would be annihilated—would literally perish from starvation. She exists only by what she draws from others. She is where a New-York merchant would be] with his trade reduced to the restricted limits of his own State. Her system is adapted only to a condition of profound peace. Foreign markets take the much larger proportion of her products. These, unfortunately for her, can, in case of war, or other great disaster, be almost entirely disused, for a time at least. The United States, on the other hand, are entirely self-sustaining with any market in the world closed to them.

England, consequently, is likely to suffer more than the United States from the war. Such a conviction will soon take firm hold of the public mind of that country. We, consequently, look for a commercial panic there at an early day. It cannot long be postponed. That it has not come before this is because the condition of things in this country has not begun to be understood or appreciated in that. An Englishman is slow to learn, save from the actual pressure of events.

His methodical nature and habitual self-confidence render it almost impossible that he should anticipate events outside the circle of his own experience, But the continued shipments of gold to this country in payment of purchases made from it, and the reduction in his pile of cotton and no new supplies coming forward, is such a simple sum in arithmetic that he cannot fail to see what it proves.

A Touching Episode.—The New-Orleans *Crescent*, of the 25th ult., narrates an incident of the Southern war more affecting than anything heretofore recorded in romance or fable—more inspiring than the oldest whisky that ever fired a Southern heart. It appears that two chivalric scions of a wealthy cotton planter on Lake Jackson, near Tallahassee, had screwed their courage up to the point of marching forth to join Bragg's ten thousand now beleaguering Fort Pickens. The day of leaving the plantation of their wealthy parent had dawned, and equipped in all the bloody toggery of Mars, and burning with irrepressible fire for a chance to pit themselves, single-handed, against Old Lincoln and Scott, the two Tallahasseans might have been seen striding towards a dilapidoted shanty in the negro quarters of the plantation. Presently appears emerging from the hovel an African with a yellow bandanna wrapped around her head, and gifted with vast rotundity of waist. It is the black "mama" (*maw-maw* is the chivalric pronunciation) of the two Tallahassee bloods. They leaned upon their blades when they saw her, and lifted up their voices and wept—in the words of the *Crescent* chronicler, "were overwhelmed with tears"—at the thought of parting. She wept and they wept, until at last, fearing, perhaps, that their courage was oozing out preliminary to their backing out, she addressed them thus: "Now, young masters," cried she, "stop dis weeping; go, fight for your country like men; and, mind, [her eyes flashing as she spoke,] *don't disgrace me!*" Their souls were touched as with an electric shock, and they went.

And now, perchance, as the two Tallahasseans slumber, by the ditches of Pensacola, the memory of that hour in which they tore themselves away from her of whose very life they had been a part, often gilds their dreams and stirs their souls; and were it possible that a copy of the Times should run the blockade and meet their eyes, we would apostrophise them once again: Young masters! let the vision of that heavy old blackamoor nurse of yours, who now, perchance, wields the shovel and the hoe by the shores of Lake Jackson, near Tallahassee, nerve you in the shock of battle! When the day of trial comes, and you are called upon to wield the thunders of Barrancas, or scale the frowning walls of Pickens, or to face on Santa Rosa's isle the horrid Yankees, let those parting echoes ring in your ears like the last words of Marmion—and *don't disgrace* the old mama, in whose bosom you once cuddled, and for whose enslavement you have drawn the sword against your country!

### The Death of Senator Douglas.

Had we the power to choose when men should die, we might uncharitably hurry a host to their fate, while others we should earnestly grasp and retain. The present is not the time for the nation to lose Mr. Douglas. At a moment when the entire fabric of our institutions is shaken to its base, and men of character, energy and executive ability, and possessed of the popular confidence, are demanded to lead the great movement for the redemption of our national unity, Mr. Douglas was not to be spared; and our private reasons for lamenting the death of the individual are aggravated immeasurably by the untimely death of an invaluable popular leader. It was just at the moment that the politician was lost in the patriot, and it had become possible for the errors of a political career to be nobly atoned, that the opportunity was torn away.

The character of Mr. Douglas, as the type of a class of men peculiar to this country, is deserving of careful study. Entirely self-dependent and self-made, his way through the world was forced by dint of sturdy shouldering and incessant blows. His energy, directed by a mind singularly prompt and subtle, and by a courage which nothing of opposition and personal hostility could daunt, was sufficient for every emergency of his public life; indeed, its excess rather carried him beyond the limits which a prudent consultation of self-interest would have marked. Thus in his vigorous support of the Compromise Measures of 1850, he succeeded to the leadership of the Union Party, vacant through the death of Webster and Clay; and with irresistible will, urging the same movement further, he plunged the country into the half-revolution produced by the Kansas-Nebraska Act. When his party recoiled from the results of the principles involved in that measure, the momentum of Mr. Douglas was too great to admit of any such reaction, and hence the origin of the Anti-Lecompton Party; and the division of the National Democratic Party last year. These political phenomena all sprung from the peculiar constitution of the mind of Mr. Douglas. It is true, and no one was better advised of the fact than the deceased statesman, that he was contending throughout the Buchanan Administration not against a mere faction of his party, contending for power, but against a daring conspiracy, which contemplated the overthrow of the Government, and which pursued him with peculiar vindictiveness because he declined to lend his personal weight and popularity to the plot. But it would have been possible for a leader of different character so to have controlled the partisan elements about him by a conciliatory temper, and the maintenance of courteous relations with those whose aims and opinions varied from his own, as to have defeated the designs of the conspirators, and to have held together the Democratic Party in the North, sustained by a powerful section of the party at the South, as an effective and permanent political energy. Mr. Douglas yielded to the impulse which prompted a vindictive warfare upon his late associates, and the party was sacrificed in the conflict.

It is agreeable to pass from this page or biography to a later and more honorable chapter. Mr. Douglas lent invaluable aid to Mr. Lincoln's Administration by his prompt renunciation of party ties, and his earnest coöperation in the measures necessary for the conquest of the rebels, long before the attack on Fort Sumter had produced a corresponding change in the Democratic sentiment of the North. From that moment he labored with characteristic industry in strengthening the patriotic resolutions of the Western people; and was about to accept rank as Major-General in the army, very properly tendered him by the President, when prostrated by this mortal sickness. If, resuming our partisan uniforms, we find much to censure and object to in the political career of Mr. Douglas, we can safely permit the purer light which gilded his latter days, to fall upon, and mellow, and atone for the past.

In private life, and especially in social intercourse, Mr. Douglas was unusually attractive. His vigorous, acute, creative intellect stimulated other minds in contact with it to abnormal activity, and his wealth of anecdote, observation and reading, rendered his conversation as amusing as it was suggestive and instructive. In his domestic relations he was peculiarly happy. A warmly affectionate nature prepared him to enjoy the society and intimacy of his children, whom he was never willing to spare from his side. The frank and confidential character of the relations between him and his amiable wife have, in the publicity of his career during the last year or two, been matters of popular remark and admiration. In every relation indeed, whether as a statesman, a citizen, a father, or a husband, the loss of Judge Douglas is an incalculable one; and one the entire people will unite in deploring.

The Loyalists of Virginia.—This day was fixed upon by the Northwestern Virginia Convention, which met last month at Wheeling, for the citizens of the different counties of that State, who are opposed to the ordinance of secession, to elect delegates to a State Convention, to meet at Wheeling a week hence.

It is not to be expected that the Eastern, Southeastern and Southwestern counties will act under the call, however strongly a large minority, to say the least, might desire to be represented in that body.

Probably not more than forty or fifty of the hundred and fifty counties will send delegations. But that the people of the others are intimidated from coöperating in the patriotic effort to save the Commonwealth from ruin, will not prevent the Convention from acting in behalf of loyal citizens in every part of the State, should the sentiment of its members favor action to embrace its entire Territorial limits.

The present call secures an entire equality of representation. Each county is entitled to double the number of delegates that it has members of the lower House of the Legislature; and, in addition, all members of the House of Delegates who sympathize with the call are entitled to seats as members of the Convention.

The sentiment of the body will probably be divided, one party advocating a separation of the State, following the line of the Alleghanies or the Blue Ridge, and the other favoring a reorganization of the State Government, proceeding upon the theory that the Richmond authorities, by their treasonable and extra-Constitutional action, have abdicated their powers, thus leaving the people to act at once in organizing a Provisional Government under the auspices of the Federal authorities. In any event, the action of the Convention will be of vast importance to the interests of the State.

### Fortifications of the Insurgents—Ought they to be Attacked?

We found occasion, some two months since, to allude to the first great military blunder of Mr. President Davis, when he strengthened the army hastily collected for the investment of Fort Pickens, and undertook to reduce a work of great strength, and which was certain to lead to the rapid exhaustion of his resources, and the discouragement of his men, by the delay and exposure incident to the unnecessary enterprise. It now appears plain, even to the blind eyes of the disunionists themselves, that it requires five men to attack, for every man engaged in the defence, of that position; and, we might add for their benefit, that after they shall have succeeded in reducing Fort Pickens—admitting their ultimate success—and taken possession of Santa Rosa Island, it will have proved to be a barren victory. The Southern Confederates have no more use for Fort Pickens, or for the Navy-yard near Pensacola, than they have for the possession of Cronstadt or Gibraltar.

When Jefferson Davis engaged in his hopeless enterprise on the shores of Pensacola Bay, he surrendered, we think, the only chance he could ever again hope to have, of bringing his dangerous undertaking to a successful issue. That chance might have been found in a sudden seizure of all the Southern telegraphs and railways, and the stoppage of the mails; and a simultaneous advance from the Gulf, with all the troops the Southern railroads could carry; bringing with him all the forces there collected, and partially disciplined, at Pensacola, at Savannah, and at Charleston—passing through North Carolina and Virginia, with treason's colors flying—enlisting the Wises, the Pryors, the Mortons and Montagues to harangue the Virginia military—seizing all the Potomac steamers, and, crossing below Washington, taking the Capital in the rear with one division of his army, while another, in possession of the railroad, made a triumphal entry into Baltimore, and uniting with the roused up Secessionists there, precipitated Maryland into open rebellion. Had this been the policy, instead of wasting many weeks of precious time in the capture of two forts, without strategic value to him, but a certain source of additional expense when captured, the boast, now happily idle, that a Southern army would share the rich spoils of Philadelphia and New-York, might not then have been a vain one.

The country has cause for thankfulness that the talents required to inaugurate a wicked conspiracy, are unequal to the task of planning a great campaign.

We allude to this error of the insurgent President and commander, as an apt warning to our own military leaders, to beware how they sit down before camps skillfully intrenched, until they have made sure, by abundant reconnoissances, that they present some very vulnerable front, or that their reduction is clearly indispensable to a successful advance. The field of operations in Virginia spreads over so wide a surface, that it is wholly impossible for the rebels, with their limited resources, to block all the ways along which troops may march, by establishing fortified posts of such strength that it would be dangerous for the army of rescue to pass them by with impunity.

In this view, we trust there will be no landing made to carry the batteries at Sewall's Point, as preliminary to a march on Norfolk. The troops now collected, and the batteries established at Norfolk, and in the surrounding and widely scattered advanced works, are, just in those places, quite out of the way of doing harm. Our blockading vessels may steam past them all without being touched by their distant shot. There let them remain, then, for the present, quiet, and though threatened, undisturbed. There let the ten thousand men now in and about Norfolk, continue their martial exercises and vigilance as long as they may choose to remain. In the meantime, a concerted advance is to be made upon Richmond; and this large and costly force, while it stands idly watching and guarding the useless cannon and worthless spoils seized at Norfolk, can take no active part in resisting that advance.

Now, the force which Gen. Butler has very prudently landed at Newport News, and is intrenching itself there, seems to point to an approaching movement along the old road from Hampton, through Yorktown and Williamsburgh—between the York and James Rivers—towards Richmond; there, doubtless, to coöperate with the army now encamped in the vicinity of Alexandria, and destined to advance on the same centre. Doubtless, Gen. Butler will be in the possession of much information which we have not; yet there are facts of which we are possibly better cognizant than either he or any of his officers.

On the strength of these facts, we venture to suggest that the attention of the Virginian authorities has, for several months, been particularly addressed to the work of fortifying the peninsula which marked the progress of Lord Cornwallis when retreating before Washington's command,—the peninsula lying between the deep and broad waters of the James and the York Rivers.

Before the American army could assail the hastily constructed British intrenchments at Yorktown, they and our revolutionary allies had placed about one hundred heavy guns in position, and were at last obliged to carry the outworks, with great loss, by storming parties. We have understood that the Virginia authorities, in view of the very service on which Gen. Butler has now entered, early this Spring engaged a civil engineer—as much characterized by the cautious slowness of his movements, as by the mature study which he gives to his plans—to prepare defensive works on this line. We do not doubt, therefore, that the advancing army, if it really moves along this peninsula, will find its own progress, as well as that of the coöperating vessels, impeded by batteries on shore, and well-garrisoned redoubts and other earthworks, with strong profiles, at every available inland site from Yorktown to Richmond.

Now, we take the liberty to suggest that to invest or assault such positions will be too slow and expensive an operation for the objects in view. We would say to the General, therefore, if we might venture to give an opinion on that point, that there are more roads leading from Hampton to Richmond than the one which passes through Yorktown and Williamsburgh; and we would call his attention, particularly, to the lines *on the south side of James River*. While securing his position at Newport News Point, a reconnoissance might be advantageously made of the best point for landing and intrenching troops on the Southern shore, in the deep bend of Burrell's Bay, so as to establish there a base for operations on Petersburgh, and the whole system of railroad connections south of Richmond.

By this move, all the forces garrisoning the intrenchments between the York and James Rivers will be left aside. By a corresponding movement to the south side of James River, *west of Richmond*, as the army from Washington advances, the intrenchments which will assuredly be thrown up to cover Richmond, may be avoided, and, what ought to be, if it is possible to obtain such a result, the great object to be attained in this campaign—the defeat of the insurgents without a general battle—accomplished

There are three bridges across James River, between Richmond and Lynchburgh, beside the two at each of those places. The river is not fordable, even in low water, but it can be promptly crossed on temporary bridges almost everywhere. The country is but sparsely peopled, excepting down in the immediate valley, on either side; and if the power now collecting at Manassas Junction should be compelled to fall back on Richmond, as we think it soon will be, no force can be collected, of which we have any knowledge, to dispute the passage of 20,000 men to the south side of James River—there to coöperate on the west, with Gen. Butler's command on the east, of Richmond, in holding all the railroad lines, and guarding the passages of the James, which, for many miles above and below Richmond, would be impracticable in the face of a strong and vigilant enemy.

We believe that, by avoiding the bloody work required to take the fortified positions by which the advance on Richmond from the north will be found to be defended, two divisions of the Federal Army crossing thus to the south side of James River, will be able to hem in and speedily reduce the concentrated lines of Virginia and the further South, now living on her territory and eating out her substance. The country south of James River, opposite and above Richmond, is nowhere very productive, excepting along the river and creek bottoms. But it is generally open, and everywhere of easy access for an army. The country roads are but little improved, and quite rough, but dry, and altogether practicable for artillery and baggage trains.

By the general movements at which we venture to hint, we think that a great and bloody battle before Richmond might be avoided, and the insurgent army of mingled conspirators, inexperienced youths, and misguided, but earnest patriots, forced to capitulate and submit to the paternal and merciful authority of their forsaken and injured National Government.

While such is the humane policy which we hope soon to see our military commanders in a position to pursue, we are not without the general apprehension that a fruitless, though bloody conflict, may be precipitated at the nearer point where the Southern forces seem now to be rapidly assembling—the junction of the Manassas Gap with the Orange and Alexandria Railroad—for the purpose of covering the rear of the force still occupying its isolated position in the deep ravines around Harper's Ferry.

### A New Plan for Replenishing their Treasury.

The States composing the C. S. A. are poor and already burthened with debts beyond their ability to pay. The Treasury of the Confederacy is empty. The plunder of mints and sub-treasuries is quite exhausted. Forced loans, irredeemable bank issues, and equally irredeemable shinplasters, have given out. Utterly without the present means of raising the necessary millions to sustain rebellion, despairing of its credit abroad, and knowing that the people have neither the ability nor the will to bear increased taxation, the "Southern Confederacy" has hit upon a notable plan to replenish its exhausted finances and furnish itself with the sinews of war. The plan was concocted in secret session, and is being carefully promulgated through popular speeches and the Press. These, however, do not broach the subject boldly, but feel their way cautiously, noting with anxiety the effect upon the popular sense. In this, as in all other emergencies in the South, the everlasting cotton-plant is the El Dorado, the California mines, the Alladin's lamp, the philosopher's stone, that is to bring to the Confederate Treasury untold millions of solid gold. Six weeks ago a duty on exports of cotton was to supply every want, but the presence of American cruisers along the Southern coasts prevented exportation, and the slate and pencil demonstration vanished into air.

The great financial plan for the present is for the planters to sell their cotton to the Government, receiving in payment the bonds and Treasury notes of the C. S. A., the Government to dispose of it to the cotton consumers of the world for gold, and use the gold for the support of the Government, the payment of Government officials and the sustenance of the Confederate armies. The sale is to be strictly voluntary of course. The patriotism of the planter is the motive that will hurry him to the Government warehouses to exchange his bales for Government scrip, redeemable at some remote period of the future, and bearing an interest of eight per cent.

This would be all very well were it not for certain hard and unpleasant facts standing, in the way—facts which even patriotism cannot change or ignore. The raising of cotton costs money. The planter, however he may be filled with patriotism, must nevertheless eat. His laborers, slaves though they be, must eat, and all must be clothed. These are absolute adjuncts to the cotton culture, necessities older and stronger with the planter than the necessity for money on the part of the Rebel Government. Now, cotton is a great thing, but it cannot be eaten. The planters' storehouse may be full of bales, but if he lacks bread and meat, he will be hungry, and his slaves will be hungry—in fact they may all starve together. Government scrip may be all well in its way, but it cannot be eaten. The planter's pocket-book may be plethoric with engraved certificates of Confederate stock, and yet he may go to bed hungry o'nights. With an empty treasury and exploded credit, Government promises are no better than broken bank-notes, or corporation shin-plasters. Eight or ten per cent. interest is comforting, provided the debtor pays promptly; but if he does not pay at all, it is no better than the east wind.

The cotton planter of the South is poor and in debt; and be it that the assessed valuation of his property is large and his debts repudiated, still the margin of profits beyond the cost of production is small, and his habits preclude the idea of his keeping beyond a small supply of cash on hand. The proceeds of his crop are used in advance, and he lives for the present on the anticipated sales of the future. Under such circumstances he cannot dispose of his cotton to the Government on the terms proposed. He must have ready pay—cash, or something convertible into cash. Government Stocks will not answer. They are too unsubstantial to eat, and of too doubtful value to be sold. Should a foreign market, by any happy chance, be opened, he may sell his cotton, if he has it, for British gold; but no market will ever open to his Confederate certificates.

And another difficulty stands in the way. When the C. S. A. shall have purchased all the cotton and paid for it in stocks, they will find no chance to dispose of it. A blockading squadron in front of every harbor will lock them out from the ocean. If a cargo steals out occasionally, it will be at a hazard that will leave small profits beyond enhanced freights, and the return will be as perilous as the outgo. Soldiers, no more than planters, can eat cotton. Government officials cannot eat it. All may starve together, in sight of millions of bales piled around them.

But if the ocean shall be free to the commerce of the South in respect to cotton, what then? The millions demanded by the war, will more than exhaust the prices received, leaving the principal and the interest of the purchase unpaid. Thus the Government will be sustained, the army clothed and fed by the ruin and starvation of the planter and his negroes. This scheme, like those which have preceded it, will have to be abandoned. The rebel Government must come down to the standard of solid coin wherewith to procure supplies for its armies, or disband them at last.

### The French Press and the Government.

The favorable light in which the French Government looks at the policy adopted by the North, in the suppression of the Southern rebellion, and the offers made by M. Thouvenel, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, to aid us in putting it down, must in great part, at least, be attributed to the efforts of the French Press and of French writers. Since the election of Mr. Lincoln, the Parisian journals, served by intelligent correspondents at New-York, have taken a lively interest in our affairs, an interest which the existence of a French Republican Club in this City has contributed to increase. Though engrossed by the great question of the temporality of the Pope, and by the important privileges granted by the Emperor to the legislative body in November last, they have, from time to time, published articles on American questions as remarkable for the correctness of their statements as for the elevation of their sentiments and their abhorrence of Slavery. Many of them, and most particularly the *Journal des Débats*, hailed the election of Mr. Lincoln as a return to the pure and noble policy of Washington, and as an era of regeneration for the United States. Prepared as public opinion was beforehand, it is no wonder that the news of the Southern rebellion has found the French Government ill-disposed towards the disturbers of our public peace and prosperity.

Another cause, which has its source in a peculiarity of the French mind, has contributed to produce this result. Right or wrong, the French nation has, since the revolution of 1789, believed itself responsible for the wrongs suffered by classes, communities or nations, and not satisfied with contending against them through the powerful agency of her literature and Press, she has more than once attempted to suppress them through the mighty interference of her army. In justice to her let it be said that, whatever her errors and mistakes be, she has seldom, if ever, been culpable of contempt or indifference towards the sacred rights of humanity and justice. There is hardly a European people to whom these rights have been denied, which has not felt the beneficent influence of her mediation, and it is only necessary to remember the reconstruction of the Kingdoms of Belgium and Italy, and to look at her actual efforts in securing the autonomy of Poland, to rest assured of the correctness of this appreciation. If to this we add the well-known proclivity of the French mind for inductive reasoning, its love of abstraction and logical conclusion, and the legitimate influence the Parisian Press has assumed in the discussion of foreign affairs since the campaign of Italy, we need not be surprised at the answer made by M. Thouvenel to Mr. Sandford, that *he would be glad if he could be in some way useful in aiding to put down the rebellion.* It was contained beforehand in the course public opinion had taken in relation to our national disturbances, and in their utter denunciation of the Southern rebellion.

### The Habeas Corpus Case

We publish to-day the opinion of Judge Taney in the Merryman case, thus giving him the benefit of a judicial answer to our strictures upon his course in relation to that matter. We see nothing in that opinion to induce us to change our views. *Inter arma silent leges* is an ancient maxim, familiar to every lawyer, and is in itself a sufficient reply to the ponderous learning of the Judge.

If more were necessary, we might add that the Constitution never contemplated a state of things such as now exists in these United States. It was framed for the absence of attempted revolution, of armed rebellion against the Government, and for the overthrow of the Constitution itself. It contemplated only a condition of peace, leaving the exigencies of war to the necessities of the occasion, to the higher law of instinct and self-preservation. The learning, therefore, of this opinion is thrown away, for it has no application to the circumstances under which Gen. Cadwallader was required to act. However plausible the reasoning of the Judge, prompted by his sympathies, may be, yet practical common sense will detect the fallacy of all attempts to bend the Constitution so as to control the hard and stern necessities of war.

Another "Uprising."—One of those singular oscillations in the Lakes, which have been observed occasionally from the time of the explorations of the Jesuit fathers, is reported as having occurred in Lake Michigan last week. Throughout the whole day the waters continued to ebb and flow at intervals of fifteen or twenty minutes, reaching the extreme elevation of thirty-six inches above the usual water-mark! It would have been congenial with the intellectual habits of our forefathers, (fond of seeing subtle affinities between the phenomena of nature and the fates and fortunes of men,) to look on this "uprising" an analogue of our great patriotic uprising—the waters pulsating in sympathetic response to the profound spontaneous upsurging from the deeps of the National heart. But the recollection of a paper on this phenomenon which we heard read by one of the savans at the Scientific Congress last Summer, and which proved the existence of "a lunar tidal wave on Lake Michigan," snatches away from our modern imagination what might form the basis of a very pretty piece of mythus.

## DEATH OF STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.

The telegraph brings us the sad news that STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS is no more. He died at his residence in Chicago yesterday morning. Connected as he has been with events which for the last few years have been and still are shaping the destinies of this country, his name will have a prominent place in history. The measures which he in the main originated, and to which his earnest advocacy and support were given, may be regarded as lying at the foundation of our present complications, and it is greatly to be regretted that he could not have been spared to take part in the struggle in the origin of which he was so prominent an actor, and to the successful issue of which his energy and conceded ability might have contributed so much.

Mr. DOUGLAS was born at Brandon, in Rutland County, Vt., on the 23d of April, 1813. His father, who was a physician of some eminence, died when his son, STEPHEN A., was but two months old, leaving but a small patrimony for the support of his widow and family. At the age of fifteen, having acquired a fair common school education, he left his home with the view of earning his own living, and apprenticed himself to the trade of cabinet-making. He worked at this business for a year and a half, when he was compelled to leave it on account of ill health. He was then a student in the Brandon Academy for a year; his mother having married a gentleman residing in Canandaigua, to which place he removed with her and entered the academy at that place as a student, in which he continued until 1833. Having adopted the law as a profession, he pursued legal studies in the office of the Messrs. HUBBELL during his academic career.

In the Spring of 1833 he emigrated to the West, to carve out for himself a fortune and an honorable name. Sickness and journeying exhausted his finances, so that when he arrived at Winchester, in Illinois, the place of his destination, he found himself in possession of only a small amount of clothing, and 37½ cents in money, all told. Three days of service as clerk to an auctioneer, augmented his fortune to the extent of $6. And a school of forty scholars, at $3 per quarter, which immediately followed, was the beginning of a career which found no pause in its advancement, to the hour of his death. He was licensed to practice as an attorney and counselor, by the Supreme Court of Illinois, in March, 1834. His success at the bar may be inferred from the fact, that within a year from his admission, he was elected by the Legislature to the office of Attorney-General of the State, while yet under the age of 22 years. Subsequently, and before his advent to the Congress of the United States, he was successively a member of the Legislature, Register of the Land Office, Secretary of State, and Judge of the Supreme Court. He was nominated for Congress, in 1837, and defeated by a majority of five votes. In 1843, he was elected to that office by a majority of 400. He was reëlected in 1844, by a majority of 1,900, and again in 1846, by a majority of over 3,000. He was first elected to the Senate of the United States, for six years, from the 4th of March, 1847. Since which time to his death, he has occupied that position.

Mr. DOUGLAS' career in the Congress of the United States has been an active and conspicuous one, and sustained by great energy and very marked ability. In the House he was an active and efficient supporter of the claim of the United States, in the Oregon controversy with Great Britain, to the whole of Oregon up to the line of 54° 40′. He proposed to give notice to terminate the treaty with England for the joint occupancy of that territory, and to maintain possession of it if need by military force. He advocated the policy of placing the country in a state of preparation for the eventualities of a war that might follow, and it was on this occasion that he uttered the celebrated speech which concluded with the memorable words: "If to maintain our just rights we must have war, let us be prepared to drive Great Britain with the last vestiges of royal authority from the continent of North America, and make the United States an ocean-bound Republic." He denied the right of the Federal Government to prosecute a system of internal improvements, and opposed all appropriations for that purpose. He reported and secured the passage of the law extending the maritime and admiralty jurisdiction over the great chain of Northern lakes. He was an earnest advocate for the annexation of Texas. As Chairman of the House Committee on Territories in 1846, and after the treaty for that object had failed, he reported the joint resolutions declaring Texas to be one of the United States of America, which were subsequently adopted. He supported with great vigor the administration of President POLK in the war with Mexico. As Chairman of the Territorial Committee of the House, and afterwards in the Senate, he reported and carried through the bills to organize the Territories of Minnesota, Oregon, New-Mexico, Utah, Kansas, Nebraska and Washington, and also the bills for the admission into the Union of Iowa, Minnesota, California, Wisconsin and Oregon.

His opinions on the subject of Slavery were promulgated at an early period of his Congressional career. In most of the questions affecting the interest of that institution, he stood with the South, and for a long time was the peculiar champion and favorite of the Southern Democracy. He opposed the "Wilmot Proviso" in 1847, while a member of the House, mainly on the ground that the people, and not Congress, had the constitutional right to determine for themselves the *status* of Slavery in the Territories; and he afterwards opposed it in the Senate for the same reason, when it was offered as an amendment to the bill for the organization of the Territory of Oregon. In 1848, he proposed, as an amendment to the Oregon bill extending the Missouri Compromise line west to the Pacific, with the like effect of its original passage in 1820, excluding Slavery from all territory north of parallel 36° 30′, and by implication surrendering to it all south of that line. The discussions on the subject of this amendment, in which Mr. DOUGLAS took a prominent part, were earnest, and often bitter and personal, the Southern Senators being unanimous in its favor, and it was carried in the Senate by the vote of every Senator from south of Mason and Dixon's line, aided by a few from the Free States. The "Wilmot Proviso" was defeated in the Senate by the solidarity of the South; and "Missouri Compromise extension" was defeated in the House by an almost equal solidarity on the part of the North. From the discussions upon these questions and the peculiarity of the votes upon them, grew the tremendous agitation of '49-'50, on the subject of Slavery. The compromise measures of the latter year, in the passage of which, Mr. DOUGLAS took a prominent part, quieted in a great measure that agitation, and the excitement to a great extent subsided. The support of these measures created a bitter opposition to Mr. DOUGLAS in his own State. On his return to Chicago in 1850, he addressed an immense gathering of the people, in defence of his course, in one of the ablest speeches he ever made. In 1852 he was a candidate for nomination to the Presidency before the National Democratic Convention at Baltimore, but was defeated by Gen. PIERCE.

During the session of 1853-'54, as Chairman of the Committee on Territories, he reported the celebrated "Kansas Nebraska bill," which practically annihilated existing parties, and organized them anew upon issues which have since shaken the Republic to its centre. The repeal of the "Missouri Compromise," which opened all the national domain to Slavery, roused the Anti-Slavery sentiment through all the North, and arrayed the two sections of the Union in bitter hostility against each other. The lines were drawn as distinctly in Congress as out of it. The Democrats from the Free States, who voted in favor of the bill, went down before the Anti-Slavery sentiment of their constituents, and the few Southern men who voted against it were crushed by the Pro-Slavery sentiment of the South.

Whether right or wrong in his opinions on the subject of "popular sovereignty," Mr. DOUGLAS, from the time that he made up his mind to adopt them as a fundamental axiom of his political creed, is entitled to the credit of consistency in their support. Though his report in favor of extending the Missouri Compromise, and his advocacy of that measure seemed to be, and in fact was, for the time, an abandonment of his favorite theory; yet he soon returned to it again, and ever after maintained it at whatever hazard of position or influence. In 1857-8, when Mr. BUCHANAN, supported by the Democratic party, sought to compel the people of Kansas to accept a constitution against their wishes, and to force Slavery upon them under their solemn protest, he swung boldly into opposition, and planting himself upon what he regarded as a great principle, defied the power of the Administration, and jeoparded his political fortunes by denouncing and voting against that constitution, because it was not the deed of the people of Kansas, and did not embody their will.

In 1856, Mr. DOUGLAS was again a candidate before the Democratic National Convention, for the nomination to the Presidency, but was defeated by Mr. BUCHANAN.

His course in relation to the measures referred to, had seriously damaged his popularity at home, and as his Senatorial term drew towards its close, the opposition in his own State grew so formidable as to endanger his reëlection. In view of this, he returned to Illinois to canvass the State in one of the most memorable political campaigns known to the history of the country. In this canvass he encountered the power and influence of the Federal Administration combined with the strength of the Republican Party. His opponent, able and eloquent as himself, was ABRAHAM LINCOLN, the present Chief Magistrate of the nation. It was this campaign which placed the latter so prominently before the American people, and made him the candidate of the Republican Party of 1860, and the President of the United States. The personal popularity of Mr. DOUGLAS, and the skill and energy with which he conducted the canvass, saved him, though the popular vote was in the aggregate against him; yet a sufficient number of members of the Legislature were elected to return him to his seat in the Senate at the following sessions. During all the discussion of that celebrated canvass, Mr. DOUGLAS steadily defended his favorite theory of popular sovereignty, and subsequently in Congress in 1859, when assailed by some of the ablest Democratic Senators, he made the most powerful argument on that side of the question ever made in the Senate.

His opposition to the policy of Mr. BUCHANAN and his Administration on the Kansas question cost him the support of the Southern and of a large portion of the Northern Democracy, who were quite as bitter in their opposition to him as were the Republicans themselves. This opposition, together with the firmness of his Northern friends in his favor, broke up the Charleston Convention of 1860, before which he was a candidate, without affecting a nomination, and hopelessly divided the Democratic Party. He was subsequently nominated for the Presidency at Baltimore, but the disruption of the Democracy and the overwhelming strength of the Republican Party, rendered his defeat inevitable. He carried but one State and a fraction of another in the election which followed.

When our present complications commenced, Mr. DOUGLAS took his stand frankly and firmly on the side of the Union, and has been among its consistent and able defenders. Secession met with no favor at his hands. His position has been for the Union, and the whole Union—to be maintained at every hazard and whatever cost.

Mr. DOUGLAS was one of the peculiar men of the times; a remarkable illustration of what self-reliance and a faith in his ability to shape and control his own destiny will enable a man to accomplish. Of strong, vigorous intellect; of indomitable will and unflinching courage, he pursued his purposes with an energy that never faltered. He was not remarkable for elegance of taste or refinement of style in his oratory, but he was ready, prompt, clear, and especially straightforward and direct in his manner of discussion, with a boldness and grasp of thought that made him always master of his subject. He never spared an opponent, out of courtesy, to the hazard of the purpose he sought to accomplish, and never paused in the use of a weapon that would insure success. He was open, frank and generous in his friendships, though somewhat bitter and vindictive in his enmities.

His death, at this time, may be regarded as a national calamity;—for whatever his political faults, or his errors as a statesman may have been, (and we are among those who believe they were great,) his peculiar relations and exalted position, his firm and manly support of the Union, would have made his name a tower of strength. His services in the Senate and his influence in favor of the right, can, in these perilous times, be illy spared by the nation.

## DEATH OF SENATOR DOUGLAS.

### His Remains to be taken to Washington.

CHICAGO, Monday, June 3.

Senator DOUGLAS died at ten minutes past 9 o'clock this morning. Those in attendance at the time were Mrs. DOUGLAS, Dr. MILLER, Mrs. CUTTS; J. MADISON CUTTS, Jr., of Washington; D. P. RHODES of Cleveland; Dr. MCVICKAR, SPENCER C. BENHAM, and Dr. HAY, of Chicago. His remains will be taken from here on Wednesday, to Washington.

THE NEWS IN CANANDAGUA.

CANANDAGUA, Monday, June 3.

Tidings of the death of Judge DOUGLAS fills the hearts of our citizens with sorrow. Our bells are tolling and the flags at half-mast, draped in mourning.

A splendid flagstaff was raised in front of the Town House amid the cheers of the people, to-day, and it now bears a flag in mourning, at half-mast, out of respect to Judge DOUGLAS. He (DOUGLAS) was educated here, and is remembered by many of our citizens. A fine portrait of him occupies a prominent position in our County Court room.

Mrs. J. N. GRANGER, the only sister of Judge DOUGLAS, while on her way to the dépôt at Clifton Springs, to take the train for Chicago on Saturday last, was thrown from her carriage, and was injured, and barely escaped with her life.

The mother of Judge DOUGLAS, who resides at Clifton Springs, is overwhelmed with grief at the death of her only son.

THE NEWS IN ALBANY.

ALBANY, Monday, June 3.

The intelligence of the death of Senator DOUGLAS causes deep grief here. Flags are flying from the Capitol and other places, at half mast, as a mark of respect to his memory.

THE NEWS IN POUGHKEEPSIE.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Monday, June 3.

On the publication of the news of the death of Senator DOUGLAS most of the flags throughout the city were lowered to half mast and the bells tolled.

MEETING OF THE TAMMANY SOCIETY.

A regular monthly meeting of the Tammany Society was held in their hall last evening.

The death of Senator DOUGLAS being announced by the presiding officer, Mr. PURDY, with appropriate remarks, a Committee was appointed to draft suitable resolutions. After a protracted session, and eloquent addresses by Messrs. CLINTON, KENNEDY and others, a series of resolutions was reported by the Committee, and unanimously adopted.

### Destructive Fire at Oswego.

OSWEGO, Monday, June 3.

A fire, yesterday, P. M., nearly destroyed the Oswego Cotton Mills. Loss estimated, $30,000 on the building, machinery and stock. There is the following insurance: Northwestern, of Oswego, $75,000; Ætna, of Hartford, $5,000; Phœnix Hartford, of Brooklyn, $2,500; Phœnix, of Hartford, $2,500; Western, of Massachusetts, and Atlantic, of Providence, $2,000.

## VIEWS OF CURRENT EVENTS.

### The Disposition of Traitors and their Estates—Provisions of the Constitution—No Law of Attainder—The Power of Congress, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, June 1, 1861.

There has been a good deal of loose speculation indulged by the Press as to the disposition which it will be proper to make of the traitors and their estates when the Southern country shall be reduced to obedience to the laws. Leading journals have not hesitated to suggest that the estates of the secession leaders be confiscated, and while some favor a general partition of them among the soldiers employed to suppress the rebellion, on the old feudal principle, others insist that the forfeited property should be taken possession of by the Government, in order to indemnify the Treasury for its heavy outlays in carrying on the war.

These rather radical propositions all proceed upon entirely mistaken ideas of the penalties affixed to treason by the Constitutions of the Federal and State Governments. No such sweeping clauses are to be found in any of them; and on the contrary the English common law and statutory definitions of the crime and its penalties are expressly limited by the Constitution and laws of the United States.

The third section of the third article of the Constitution of the United States defines treason, and the second clause of the same section declares that

> "Congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason, but no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood, or forfeiture, except during the life of the person attainted."

A clause in the sixth section of the first article declares that

> "No bill of attainder or *ex post facto* law shall be passed."

In conformity with these provisions of the Constitution Congress in 1790 passed a law punishing the crime of treason, as defined in that instrument, with death, but says nothing about forfeiture of estate. For misprision of treason, that is to say, for concealing or failing to reveal a treasonable plot immediately, the penalty is imprisonment not exceeding seven years, and a fine not to exceed one thousand dollars. (See Statutes at Large, vol. 1, page 112.)

It will be observed that Congress is empowered to declare the punishment of treason, and that the statute only extends to the taking the life of the offender, but not to the forfeiture of his estate. Forfeiture might have been but was not, annexed to the office for the life-time of the criminal, when his estate would go back to his heirs. Attainder, according to old English law, worked "corruption of blood," and the legal effect of conviction was to deprive the party attainted of the power to transmit his property to his children. So severe was this rule that the children could not inherit from a grandparent or other relative because the relationship must be traced through the corrupted blood of the parent. But this harsh law has been relaxed, and by an act passed in WILLIAM IV.'s time, the forfeiture is limited to the life-time of the guilty party.

The State Constitutions have, doubtless, all followed the spirit of the Federal, in ameliorating the rigors of the English laws for the punishment of treason, as they existed when the American Colonies became independent States. Judge TUCKER, of Virginia, in his notes upon *Blackstone*, says—page 388:

> "Confiscations and forfeitures, in case of conviction for treason or felony, may be regarded as abolished in this country so far as relates to the recompense to be made to the State, or the United States."

And, again:

> "But so far as they may relate to the offender himself, the loss of estate seems to be an immediate consequence of the attainder; but, instead of the forfeiture going, as heretofore, to the Commonwealth the estate is to vest, as if the offender died intestate."

In a note at the end of the same chapter, page 389, he says:

> "Whenever any person shall happen to be attainted, convicted or outlawed, of any treason, misprision of treason, murder, or felony whatsoever, there shall in no case be a forfeiture to the Commonwealth, of dower, or of lands, slaves, or personal estate, but the same shall descend and pass in like manner, as is by law directed in case of persons dying intestate; nor shall any attainder work a corruption of blood, any law or usage to the contrary, in any wise notwithstanding."

Some severe laws against treason have recently been passed by the Legislature of Virginia, while in the act of plotting treason against the United States. These laws may be turned against their authors by the loyal and patriotic inhabitants, when they shall inaugurate a Government subordinate to that of the Union. But even these new laws, against treason cannot exceed the limits of constitutional authority, which forbids acts of attainder.

It is therefore clear that no such sweeping confiscations can take place as seems to be contemplated, and in fact, no confiscation whatever, either under Federal or State laws. Traitors may be hanged, but their estates will descend unimpaired to their heirs. Parties convicted of the minor offence of *misprision* of treason, or concealing treasonable plots, may be imprisoned and fined $1,000, but this is the extent of the forfeiture. No fine can, by law, be inflicted on a man condemned to be hanged. This thing would be absurd in itself, and there is no provision for it.

Notwithstanding these constitutional and legal obstacles to the confiscation of estates, there can be little doubt that the effects of the rebellion will be to banish a large portion of the most wealthy people of the South, and to cause their estates to go into other hands, unless they manage to make terms with the Government, on condition of laying down their arms and returning to their allegiance. This is the general result of unsuccessful rebellions, and it may be hoped that, so far as the great mass are concerned, such will be the end of this. Any different supposition must assume that the American people in the latter half of the Nineteenth century are more bloodthirsty than their English ancestors were in the Seventeenth. The distinguished conspirators who have fomented rebellion and revolution, in order to gratify their ambitious schemes, must be held to a rigid accountability, and they should only be permitted to escape the gallows by betaking themselves to flight beyond the borders of the Union. The masses of the Southern people whom they have deluded into rebellion are to be pitied. They are not traitors in any just sense of the word, but citizens in rebellion from a mistaken idea of what patriotism and duty demand of them as freemen. No statesman or philosopher will hold the mass of those in rebellion to the high moral responsibility which attaches to their leaders, or inflict upon them the extreme penalty of the violated law.

It is highly probable that the overthrow of the Secessionists will cause a general stampede of those who have been most active in heading the rebellion; and that the great slaveholders of Virginia, in particular, will feel constrained by a regard for their personal safety, and for the preservation of their slave property, to get a good deal further South. In this way Virginia is in a fair way to get rid of a large portion of her slave population, even if the Government may not be driven by the necessities of State, to abolish the whole system. Such a measure, I need not say, would stand on a footing entirely different from that of confiscations under the law of treason.

OBSERVER.

### Amusements.

The patriotic concert at Mrs. MEARS BURKHARDT's, No. 222 Madison-avenue, to which we made reference in yesterday's paper, will take place on Thursday evening, instead of Tuesday, as erroneously stated. Some of our best families have interested themselves in this affair, which promises to be one of the most fashionable and agreeable of the season.

### Accident to E. C. Delavan.

ALBANY, Monday, June 3.

E. C. DELAVAN, while passing along Broadway this afternoon, was knocked down by a platform which fell suddenly. He was seriously but not dangerously hurt.

## TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

### Arrival of the Prince Albert at St. Johns.

### Letter from Cassius M. Clay to the London Times.

### SAN DOMINGO ANNEXED TO SPAIN.

### Cotton, Breadstuffs, and Provisions Steady.

### CONSOLS 91 1-2@91 5-8.

ST. JOHNS N. F., Friday, May 31,
*Via* Sackville, N. B., Sunday, June 2.

The steamship *Prince Albert*, from Galway on Tuesday, the 21st of May, arrived here at 6 o'clock this evening.

Her advices are two days later than those by the *America* at Halifax.

The Royal Mail steamship *Asia*, from New-York, arrived at Queenstown on the 20th of May.

The political news by the *Prince Albert* is unimportant.

The decree for the annexation of San Domingo to Spain has been signed by Queen ISABELLA.

It had been announced that the French troops would leave Syria.

The Belgian Chambers had voted for the treaty of commerce with France.

An amendment to the Budget will be moved on the 23d, to the effect that the Committee be instructed to divide the Customs and Revenue bill, that each may be separately treated.

The Postmaster-General has published a notice that the Galway contract has terminated.

Mr. CLAY, the American Minister to Russia, writes to the London *Times* on the American struggle in brief and decisive terms. He says the revolted States can be subdued, but it is not proposed to subjugate them, but simply to put down the rebel citizens. England's interest is to stand by the Union. He inquires whether England can afford to offend the United States, and if England is so secure in the future against home revolution and foreign ambition as to venture to sow seeds of revenge? He concludes that England is the natural ally of the United States.

The *Independence Belge* states that Lord COWLEY has protested against the right of isolated intervention in Syria, claimed by the French Ministry. A fleet is expected to sail on the 22d for Beyrout, to bring the French army home.

The Belgian Chamber of Deputies veto unanimously the new treaty of commerce with France.

The Spanish Government has resolved to accept the cession of San Domingo.

One hundred thousand ducats, destined to pay the reactionary bonds, and a large dépôt of plunder, had been seized in the Neapolitan Provinces.

Negotiations were still pending respecting the Schleswig-Holstein dispute, and Denmark, though preparing for war, retained hopes of a peaceful arrangement.

The Empress of Austria has arrived at Trieste.

The Bombay mail of the 27th ult., and from Calcutta 19th, have been received. The news is unimportant. There was much activity in the cotton interest. Common cotton was advancing. The import market was dull, and freights less firm.

India was quiet. The native troops were destined to gradually become irregular.

### Commercial News by the Prince Albert.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, May 21.

COTTON—The sales of Cotton for the two days, including Monday, were 14,000 bales, 9,000 of which were to speculators and exporters. The market closed steady, and with more tone.

CONSOLS, 91⅛@91¼ for Money, and 91¾@91⅞ for Account.

AMERICAN STOCKS.

The latest quotations were for Illinois Central Shares, at 38⅛@38 discount. Erie Shares at 21¾@22¼.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

RICHARDSON, SPENCE & CO., and WAKEFIELD, NASH & CO., report WHEAT quiet but steady; Red 12s.@12s. 10d.; White Western 13s.@13s. 6d. White Baltimore 13s. 9d.@14s. 6d. FLOUR quiet but steady; Ohio 29s.@31s. CORN dull; Mixed 34s.@34s. 3d.; White 35s.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

BEEF firm. PORK firm; no stock of American; Sambro, 85s.@87s. 6d. LARD heavy at 52s.@66s. for common to prime.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE steady at 50s. RESIN steady; common, 6s. 6d.@6s. 9d. SUGAR quiet. COFFEE quiet. RICE steady. ASHES quiet at 38s. for Pots and Pearls.

LONDON MARKETS.

COFFEE firm. SUGAR dull and slightly lower. SPIRITS TURPENTINE firm at 50s.

Other articles unchanged and quiet in both markets, owing to the holidays; no sales of importance to report.

## CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

### BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

NOTICE OF THE SEVENTH REGIMENT—RESOLUTIONS RESPECTING THE LATE SENATOR DOUGLAS.

At the meeting of the Board last evening, a resolution directing the Street Commissioner to furnish Engine Company No. 39 with a fire alarm telegraph, was referred to the Fire Department.

Councilman LENT offered the following complimentary resolution, referring to the Seventh Regiment:

*Whereas*, The officers and men of the gallant Seventh Regiment, N. Y. S. M., noted for the alacrity with which they always respond to the calls of duty, after having nobly and successfully aided in accomplishing the task of opening the way to, and protecting the Capital of the nation, whilst in imminent danger of armed traitors who beleaguered it on every side, have just returned to our City, of which, both as a military organization and as distinguished and patriotic citizens, they have enjoyed a wide-spread reputation, which their soldierly demeanor, united vigilance and unflagging energy in discharging the arduous duties from which they have just returned, prove them to have so well merited; be it, therefore,

*Resolved*, That we, the Common Council of the City of New-York welcome them back, with feelings of joy and gratitude, to our City, which feels a just pride in them, both as citizens and soldiers.

*Resolved*, That the Clerk of the Common Council have a copy of the foregoing resolutions suitably engrossed, and forward the same to the Regiment.

Adopted.

Councilman OXTON offered the following resolutions relating to the death of Hon. STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, which were unanimously adopted:

*Whereas*, The melancholy intelligence has been received in this city of the death of the Hon. STEPHEN A. DOUGLASS, a Senator of the United States from the State of Illinois; and whereas, this Common Council fully appreciating the loss which the country has sustained by the death of one whose voice has for twenty years been heard in our National Legislature, and whose demise causes a void not easy to be filled; therefore,

*Resolved*, That this Common Council tender their earnest sympathies to the afflicted family of the distinguished statesman.

*Resolved*, That the flag of the City Hall be displayed at half-mast on the day of the funeral, and that a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolutions be suitably engrossed and transmitted to the family of the deceased.

Councilman OXTON said that the loss, at this critical juncture in the Nation's affairs, of the Hon. STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS was more than the mere loss of a politician or a statesman—the whole country would deeply feel the want of his support and counsel.

Councilman BARNEY thought that it might be truly said that upon the late Senator, among all the men of the nation at the present time, all eyes were turned. Every ear had been listening for words of counsel from his giant mind.

Councilman LENT briefly referred to the political life of the deceased, and spoke of his noble action in sustaining the Government, after failing in his aspirations.

The Board then adjourned to meet Thursday.

### EXCISE COMMISSIONERS.

The Board held a meeting yesterday, and granted three inn-keepers' licenses, also passed a resolution to the effect that all licenses granted shall be at the uniform rate of $30 each.

### Jersey City.

RUNAWAY VIVANDIERES BROUGHT BACK.—A few days since two young girls ran away from their parents in Jersey City and accompanied the Garibaldi Guards to Washington as vivandieres to the regiment. The father of one of the girls followed on after, and on Saturday last returned with the two truants. It is stated that one of the fathers Mr. EDENSTEIN, has locked his daughter up, and intends to keep her in durance until her romantic ideas have vanished.

LAYING IN A STOCK OF EGGS.—A man named PETER FRITS was brought before Recorder MARTINDALE, of Jersey City, yesterday, charged with having broken into the canal boat *Collier*, and stolen therefrom twelve dozen eggs. The evidence not being sufficient, he was discharged.

CRIMINALS.—Recorder MARTIN, of Jersey City, reports that during the month of May last 125 persons were brought before him on criminal charges. Of these, 48 were discharged, and the remainder were fined, imprisoned, &c.

## GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC PROVINCIAL COUNCIL.—The triennial Ecclesiastical Convention of the Bishops included within the Provincial Council of New-York began its services, Archbishop HUGHES presiding, at the Cathedral in Mott-street, yesterday morning. The members of the Convention are the Bishops, McCloskey, of Albany; Timon of Buffalo; Bailey, of Newburgh; Loughlin, of Brooklyn; Bacon, of New-Hampshire; Fitzpatrick, of Boston; and McFarland, of Hartford. There were also present Bishops Barrajas, of San Luis Potosi; Espinosa, of Guadalajara, and two expelled prelates from Mexico. The prelates marched from the house of the Archbishop in full canonicals, escorted by the members of the Society of Saint Vincent de Paul. After high mass had been performed, the Council went into secret conclave, and will sit till Wednesday.

ARREST OF PICKPOCKETS.—Mrs. ISABELLA ROBINSON, residing at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, lost her pocket book on Saturday while riding in a stage, and THOMAS MCCARTY, of No. 138 Mott-street, was arrested on a charge of having stolen it. A woman named SOPHIA LEARY attempted to pick the pocket of Miss AGNES CADMUS, of No. 128 Lexington-avenue, who was shopping at STEWART'S. She was detected and given into custody. Justice QUACKENBUSH committed both prisoners for trial.

UNWORTHY OF HIS TRUST.—Justice STEERS yesterday imprisoned a young man named THOMAS DEERING, on a charge of having embezzled various small sums of money from his employer, Mr. DAVID JONES, of No. 184 Sixth street. The accused had been intrusted with the delivery of casks of beer to Mr. JONES' customers, and latterly it transpired that he had in two or three instances collected the money therefor and appropriated it to his own purposes.

A CHILD KILLED BY A FALL.—Coroner SCHIRMER yesterday held an inquest upon the body of JAMES H. QUANEY, a boy three years of age, who fell from the second story window of his parents' residence, No. 354 Ninth-avenue, on Saturday evening, and suffered fatal injuries. The occurrence was accidental.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO AN HOSPITAL PATIENT.—On Saturday evening, EDWARD COLEMAN, a patient at Bellevue Hospital, under treatment for pulmonary consumption, fell from one of the verandahs to the ground, and received injuries which he did not long survive. No person witnessed the accident. Coroner JACKMAN held an inquest in the case.

AN EXPLOSION OF CHEMICALS.—An explosion occurred between 3 and 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the chemical laboratory of Mr. HELVER ALVERSON, No. 54 Chatham-street, by which the building was set on fire, and an aggregate damage of $250 was done. The Fire Marshal intends to investigate the matter.

## BROOKLYN NEWS.

COMMERCE OF BROOKLYN.—During the month of May the cargoes of 210 vessels were discharged at the docks in this City, viz.: Sugar and molasses, 156; naval stores, 25; dye woods, 2; iron, 4; coal, 2; guano, 4; hides and skins, 8; salt, 2; ballast, 3; fruit, linseed, bone dust, coffee and cork, 4. There are now in the Atlantic Basin 19 ships, 40 barks, 20 brigs, and 10 schooners—total, 89. Of the ships 3 are loading with grain, 3 discharging cargoes, and 13 are laid up. Of barks, 1 is loading with guano, 1 with molasses, 3 with grain, 4 discharging sugar, 39 laid up. Of brigs 1 is loading with grain, 3 with sugar, and 16 laid up. Of schooners, 4 are discharging sugar and 6 are laid up. At the Union Stores there is one ship light, 6 barks, 1 discharging sugar, 1 loading with grain, and 4 laid up. Of brigs, there are 2, both discharging sugar. Of schooners there are 2, both light. Of the above there are 4 prize vessels, brought into port by United States officers, namely: The bark *Hiawatha* and bark *Pioneer*; the schooners *Greenshaw* and *Hazell*—all loaded with cotton and tobacco. At JOHNSON'S Dock, foot of Baltic-street, there are 2 ships, both light. At the Phenix Yard there are 1 ship, 2 barks and 1 schooner, all light. At WOODRUFF & ROBINSON'S Docks, foot of Congress-street, there are 4 ships, 2 discharging sugar; 2 barks, discharging sugar; 2 brigs, 1 discharging sugar; 4 schooners, all light. The above district, extending from Atlantic-street to Red Hook Point, is under charge of Health-Officer LOTT. The upper district extending from Atlantic-street to the Navy-yard, is under the supervision of Health Officer MCCANN. At the docks of the upper district there are 86 vessels; in the lower district 116 vessels. Total, 202.

DEATH OF A WELL-KNOWN LOCAL PREACHER.—WILLIAM BURNETT, a well-known local preacher in this city, where he has been on active duty for the last forty years, died on Sunday last of dropsy, at the advanced age of 77 years. His funeral took place yesterday from the Washington-street M. E. Church, and was largely attended. A son of deceased, belonging to the 13th Regiment at Annapolis, reached home a few hours before his death. Mr. BURNETT for many years has had charge of the Bethel in Main-street, and rendered valuable service among seamen—particularly those in the Navy.

FLUID ACCIDENT.—MARY CLORE, residing on Classon, near Greene avenue, was fatally burned, Sunday night, by the explosion of a fluid lamp, which she had just lighted.

MURDER.—The Jury called to hold an inquest on the body of MICHAEL O'HALLORAN, yesterday rendered a verdict that he was killed by blows inflicted by JOHN MAHER. Coroner HORTON committed MAHER to answer.

[Advertisement.]

SEVEN HUNDRED AND SEVENTY SOLDIERS SICK IN THE CAMP AT CAIRO.—Soldiers be warned in time! Supply yourselves with HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT. They are guaranteed to keep you in perfect health. Enormous quantities are used in the British army.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF Safes and Herring's New Patent Burglar-Proof Safes, lined with patent crystalized iron—the only material that cannot be drilled. No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

EVEN OLD VIRGINIA is turning out curiosities for the amusement of New Yorkers. See BARNUM'S advertisement for the latest importation from that foreign land.

**Flagstaff for Sale Cheap, Thirty Feet Long and good as new.** Inquire at the *Times* counting-room.

**Batchelor's Hair Dye produces a perfectly** natural black or brown; no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory, No 81 Barclay-st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

**Trusses.**

Dr. RIGGS' HARD RUBBER TRUSS, for the radical cure of Rupture and his improved instruments for Varicocele and Enlarged Veins, No. 2 Astor-House, Barclay st.

**Grover & Baker's**
Celebrated NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES,
For family and manufacturing use,
No 495 Broadway, New-York.

**Flags! Flags!! Flags!!**
At JOHN N. STEARNS,
No. 60 Cedar st.,
Nearly opposite the Post-office.

**Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR.** Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists.

**Humphrey's Homeopathic Specifics,**
DEPOT NO. 648 BROADWAY.
The only true and genuine article. Beware of imposition.

**Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines—** At reduced prices, with Glass Cloth Presser, improved Loop-Check, new style Hemmer, Binder, Corder, &c. Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

**Military Shoulder-Brace.**
A superior article, by MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., (Astor House), Manufacturers of Supporters, Belts and Bands.

## MARRIED.

LORILLARD—UHLHORN.—In this City, on Monday, June 3, by Rev. Francis L. Hawks, D. D., JACOB LORILLARD to FRANCES AUGUSTA, second daughter of C. F. Uhlhorn, Esq.

EBERTHOLF—MERCER.—In this City, on Tuesday, May 14, by Rev. T. Armitage, D. D., W. H. EBERTHOLF to SUSAN M. MERCER, both of this City.

☞ Bridgeport, Conn., papers please copy.

HALEY—DONOVAN.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, May 28, at St. Paul's Church, by Rev. J. A. Schneller, JOHN HALEY, of New-York, to JULIA, second daughter of Timothy Donovan, Esq., of Brooklyn.

## DIED.

TOWNSEND.—In this City, on Sunday, June 2, ELIZA A. CLAPP, wife of John P. Townsend, in the 38th year of her age.

Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from Friends' Meeting House, in 20th-st., near 6th-av.

JACKSON.—In this City, on Sunday evening, June 2, NATHAN M. JACKSON, son of the late Nathan H. Jackson, aged 16 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, June 4, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his mother, Mrs Sarah Jackson, No. 150 West 39th st., between 7th and 8th avs.

PARSONS.—In this City, on the afternoon of Sunday 2d inst., after a short and severe illness, CATHARINE MCILVAINE, only daughter of John Edward and Mary Domenni Parsons, aged 1 year, 9 months and 6 days.

The funeral ceremonies will take place at the residence of her parents, No. 68 West 35th-st., on Tuesday 4th inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M., whence her remains will be taken to Rye for interment. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

GREGORY.—On Sabbath, June 2, at the residence of her son, J. W. Benedict, Mrs. HULDAH GREGORY, aged 77 years.

The body will be taken to Bridgeport for burial.

STEPHENS.—At Staten Island, on Saturday, June 1, JOHN SUT STEPHENS, aged 27 years.

His funeral will take place from the Church of the Advent Little Clove, Staten Island, at 3 o'clock P. M. on Tuesday 4th inst. The friends of his family and those of his mother in law, Mrs Maria Vredenburg, are invited to attend without further notice.

STETSON.—In Orange, N. J., on Sunday morning, June 2, CLARA E. J. CHURCH, w[illegible] of Joshua Stetson, Esq., of Boston, and daughter of Re[illegible]v. Dr. Church, of this City, aged 32 years.

SHARP.—In Woodbridge, N. J., on Sunday June 2, at his late residence, Mr. ROBERT SHAR[illegible] in the 60th year of his age. Mr. SHARP was a native of Scotland, but for many years a resident of this place.

His funeral will take place on Wednesday, at 3½ o'clock.

DUNLOP.—In Bloomington, Ill., on Sabbath morning, May 26, MARGARET, second daughter of the late Dr. Robert Dunlop of Bushmills, County of Antrim, Ireland.

☞ Belfast and Coleraine papers please copy.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF WOOD, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS, 313—June 3, 1861.
34, 69, 9, 42, 74, 1, 28, 73, 76, 66, 17, 30, 58.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 314—June 3, 1861.
67, 55, 47, 18, 27, 37, 26, 25, 50, 57, 40, 46, 36.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

MILITARY.

THE SOLDIER'S FRIEND.
WILLIAMS' SHELTER-TENT
Will preserve the health and save the lives of thousands of our brave soldiers. Each soldier can carry his own tent, for it weighs all complete, only two pounds eight ounces, and occupies less than one half the space of a common blanket; is a perfect protection from dew and rain, and can be pitched in less than one minute.

Within the past two days, or since its first introduction, it has received the unequivocal commendation of scores and hundreds of military officers and others. Arrangements are now making to supply large numbers for the army.

Price only $2 25; call and examine it at No. 474 Broadway, above Grand-st.

FOR THE SECOND REGIMENT NEW-YORK STATE LIGHT INFANTRY.—Wanted, immediately, about forty able-bodied, young, unmarried men, of good moral character, to serve for three years, or during the war. Men answering the above requirements, can call at the recruiting office, John Kennedy's steam marble works, 35th st and Broadway.

JOHN KENNEDY, Captain,
Company D, Second Regiment N. Y. S. L. I.

NINTH REGIMENT NEW-YORK STATE TROOPS.—Surgeon Fisher having received a furlough to organize an artillery corps and a new company to join this regiment for the war, and now encamped at Camp Cameron, recruits, of robust health, good character and willing to uniform themselves, wholly or partially, are requested to meet at the Regimental Headquarters, corner University-place and 13th-st., THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

THE MEMBERS OF COMPANY H, NINTH Regiment N. Y. S. M., are requested to attend a meeting to be held at the Adriatic, corner Hudson and Barrow sts., on THURSDAY EVENING, June 6, at 8 P. M., precisely. By order
GEORGE TUTHILL, Captain.
J. K. LOCKMAN

MILITARY CARD.—MILITARY INSTRUCTION.—Col. W. W. TOMPKINS, has resumed military instruction, (officers and corps) in the rooms of the Sixth Regiment, corner of Centre and Grand sts. Hours of attendance from 8½ A. M., to 12½ P. M., and from 2 P. M. to 6.

HEAD-QUARTERS GARIBALDI GUARD, June 4, 1861.
ALL PARTIES HOLDING CLAIMS against this Regiment will please present them for immediate payment.
CHARLES B. NORTON, Paymaster.

TENTS FOR THE ARMY.—HAMMOCKS AND wagon covers made to order, by THOS. A. GERRY, No. 43 South-st.

A PERFECT CHARM.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP certainly does, as the name implies, "soothe" the little sufferer into a quiet, natural sleep, from which it awakes invigorated and refreshed. And for the cure of diseases incident to the period of teething, such as Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Wind, Colic, &c., &c., we have never seen its equal.

REV. SYLVANUS COBB THUS WRITES IN THE BOSTON CHRISTIAN FREEMAN.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.—Are all the mothers who read the *Freeman* acquainted with this article, which we have advertised for the last few months? We would by no means recommend any kind of medicine which we did not know to be good—particularly for infants. But of this Syrup we can speak from knowledge; in our own family it has proved a blessing indeed, by giving an infant troubled with colic pains quiet sleep, and its parents unbroken rest at night. Most parents can appreciate these blessings. We are entirely opposed to the prevalent practice of drugging infants, and would sooner lose our night's rest than consent to such a course. But here is an article which works to perfection, and which is harmless; for the sleep which it affords the infant is perfectly natural, and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." And during the process of teething, its value is incalculable. We have frequently heard mothers say they would not be without it from the birth of a child till it had finished with the teething siege, on any consideration whatever.

We have spoken of this Syrup for the benefit of our readers who are parents. We know its good value, and have experienced some of the rich blessings which result from its use. MRS. WINSLOW is no quack, but a woman of long experience as a Nurse and Female Physician.

Millions of bottles of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP are now used every year in the United States for children teething, with never-failing success. Relief is IMMEDIATE and CERTAIN.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sure to regulate the Bowels.

Orders are coming in every day from Druggists in all parts of the country, "Send me more of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP."

Give us an old nurse for diseases incident to the period of teething in children. Here you have an old nurse for 25 cents, in the form of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO MOTHERS.—MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is the only thing that you can rely upon to give rest to yourself, and relief and help to your infant.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been the means of restoring the drooping spirits of many mothers.

This is the season of the year to use MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

To every mother who has children suffering from any of the complaints incident to this period of teething, we say do not let your own prejudices or the prejudices of others, stand in the way of the relief that will be sure—yes, absolutely sure—to follow the use of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

Druggists everywhere now keep MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething. No medicine in the United States sells like it. It is a standard medicine, and its fame world-wide. Physicians order and use it wherever its magical effects have been witnessed.

During the thirty years of unprecedented and increasing popularity of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, innumerable "CORDIALS" and other nostrums, prepared by pretended M. D.'s, have sprung up and lived but a mushroom existence, while the SOOTHING SYRUP has been constantly increasing in popularity, and become a household word, and thousands of mothers thank Mrs. WINSLOW for the health of their children by the use of her invaluable article.

When the present race of "Cordials" have followed in the footsteps of their "illustrious predecessors," MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP will continue to be a popular favorite and a blessing to every mother.

Beware of Counterfeits.

None genuine unless the *fac simile* of CURTIS & PERKINS, New-York, is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

Principal office, No. 13 Cedar-st., New-York.

Price only 25 cents per bottle.

CLOTHING.
ABBOTT & RATHBUN,
successors to
ALFRED MUNROE & CO., 5[illegible] BROADWAY,
offer for sale a large stock of well made Summer Clothing, for men and boys. Clothing made to order, as usual.
WM. D. ABBOTT,
M. G. RATHBUN.

GAS FIXTURES, &c.
STEPHEN PHILBIN, No. 707 Broadway,
Offers for sale, at reduced prices,
A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF GAS FIXTURES
FRENCH BRONZES, DIRECT IMPORTATION,
Consisting of Mantel Ornaments, Statuettes, Groups, Inkstands, &c.
PLUMBING AND GAS-FITTING
Attended to, as usual, at No. 331 4th-st., and No. 3 Astor House, Barclay-st.

BACK NUMBERS OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES FOR SALE.—Back numbers of 1858, 1859, 1860 and 1861. Also, a complete file of 1857, 1858, 1860 and 1861, to the present time, can be had. Apply at subdesk at this office.

SELPHO'S PATENT ELASTIC LEGS AND HANDS,
For lost limbs. Manufactured only by WM. SELPHO, No. 516 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.

SILVER-PLATED WAITERS.—JUST RECEIVED German silver and white metal waiters, of all sizes, richly plated and chased, at reduced prices, well worth the attention of purchasers. For sale by
LUCIUS HART, Nos. 4 and 6 Burling slip.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

### FEMALES.

**AS CHAMBERMAID.**—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Scotch woman, a situation as chambermaid; would do up ladies' muslins, and can flute; understands taking care of milk and butter; has thorough knowledge of housekeeping; no objection to country; can give best City references. Can be seen at No. 254 7th-av., for two days.

**AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.**—WANTED, BY A neat, active young woman, a situation as chambermaid and assist at washing and ironing, or will go as waitress; is an excellent washer and ironer, and a good chambermaid; is also a first-rate waitress; good disposition, and willing and obliging; her employer can be seen; no objections to country; good City reference. Call at No. 820 Broadway, near 12th-st., for two days.

**AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.**—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing; can be highly recommended for character and capacity; has the best City reference from her last place, where she has lived eight years; call for two days at No. 322 7th av., third floor, front room.

**AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.**—WANTED BY A capable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and fine washer, and to assist in waiting and plain sewing; is willing and obliging; has excellent City references. Can be seen at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th-sts.

**AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.**—SITUATIONS wanted, by a Protestant, as chambermaid and plain sewer, or as chambermaid and waitress; the other as good plain cook, excellent washer and ironer, or as laundress; the best of City reference. Call at No. 88 East 29th-st., in the rear.

**AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.**—A CHAMBERMAID and fine washer and ironer. Wanted immediately, a girl who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; City reference required. Call on Monday, at No. 70 Union-place, 4th-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

**AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.**—WANTED, BY A respectable girl, a situation as chambermaid and laundress, or waitress; has no objection to go to the country; has four years' reference from her last place. Apply at No. 488 6th-av., between 29th and 30th sts.

**AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.**—A RESPECTABLE girl wants a situation to do chamberwork and assist with the washing and ironing; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 434 1st av., corner of 26th-st. Can be seen till engaged.

**AS CHAMBERMAIDS, COOKS, NURSES,** houseworkers, seamstresses, &c. Free of charge. Twelve girls having lived over two years in their last places, with good references; also many other nice, tidy, sober, honest, industrious and capable girls want situations at moderate wages, in City or country. No fee required of employers who bring this advertisement. First-class Agency, No. 294 4th-av., near 23d-st.
D. ELMORE.

**AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.**—Wanted, a situation by a respectable Protestant girl as chambermaid and laundress or to do the housework of a small private family with good recommendations; no objections to the country. Call at No. 269 1st-av., 1st floor, back room.

**AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.**—An experienced young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid; is a good seamstress; could act as waitress or would travel with a family; has the highest recommendations as to character and capability. Can be seen this day at No. 113 West 15th-st., near 6th av.

**AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.**—A young woman wishes to obtain a situation as chambermaid and to do sewing, or as laundress; has the best of City reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 181 3d av., between 17th and 18th sts.

**AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.**—Wanted, by a respectable girl a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and assist in the washing and ironing; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; has the best of City reference from her last place; call at No. 488 6th-av., between 29th and 30th sts. Can be seen for 2 days at room No. 1.

**AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.**—Wanted a situation by a respectable young woman to do the chamberwork and waiting of a small private family; is a competent person, and fully understands her business; best of City references; no objection to the country. Call at No. 48 West 17th st., her former employer's, for two days.

**AS CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.**—A most respectable young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid or waitress, or as chambermaid and child's nurse, or is willing to make herself generally useful. Can be seen for three days at No. 219 East 23d-st., between 1st and 2d avs.; has three years' best of reference.

**AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.**—A neat, respectable, American Protestant young woman desires a situation with a nice family in the above capacity. Would take a place as nurse and plain sewer, has no objections to travel as lady's maid; any of those places she can fill with satisfaction to her employer. Apply at No. 328 6th av.

**AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.**—A situation wanted by a respectable Protestant girl, to do chamber work and washing, or waiting, or go as laundress, or take care of children; is fully competent to do any kind of work undertaken by her. Can be seen for two days at No. 490 6th-av., room No. 5.

**AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.**—A situation wanted by respectable girl as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and to assist in washing and ironing. No objections to the country. Best of City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 75 West 17th-st.

**AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.**—Wanted a situation by a young woman; would assist with the washing and ironing if required, or will take care of children and do plain sewing and embroidery; City reference given. Apply at No. 266 31st-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

**AS CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.**—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid or waitress in a private family; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; can give the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 182 East 16th-st., between Avenues A and B.

**AS CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.**—Wanted, by a Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid or waitress in a private family; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 120 8th-st., St. Mark's-place.

**AS COOK.**—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as first-class cook; understands her business perfectly; is an excellent bread and biscuit baker; willing to assist in washing and ironing; no objection to the country; best City references. Can be seen for 2 days at No. 13 Union-court, University place, between 11th and 12th sts.

**AS COOK.**—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly; has lived in the City last 18 years in most respectable families; no objection to the country. Call at No. 224 16th st., between 7th and 8th avs.; best City reference. Can be seen for a week.

**AS COOK.**—A SITUATION WANTED BY A COMPETENT woman as first-class cook; she thoroughly understands her business; she is an excellent baker, and can do all kinds of pastry; the best of City reference given from her last place. Apply at No 525 6th-av., between 31st and 32d sts.

**AS COOK.**—WANTED, BY A YOUNG WOMAN a situation as competent cook in a private family; understands cooking in all its branches; would have no objection to go a short distance in the country for the Summer; has City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 55 West 18th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

**AS COOK.**—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as first-class cook; can cook meats, soups and pastries of all kinds; is an excellent baker; no objection to the country; best of reference can be given. Call for two days at No. 225 16th st., in the basement, between 7th and 8th avs.

**AS COOK.**—SITUATION WANTED BY A YOUNG woman as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; would be willing to assist with the washing if required; has several years' City reference. Can be seen at No. 161 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs., for two days.

**AS COOK.**—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A first-class cook (understands all kinds of desserts and sweetmeats and dairy work,) in a small private family; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call, for two days, at No. 216 46th st., in the rear, near 8th av. Best of City reference.

**AS COOK.**—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook; thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches; first-class City reference; has no objection to go to the country. Can be seen for two days, at No. 202 East 21st-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

**AS COOK.**—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A respectable woman as first-class meat and pastry cook, who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; no objections to the City or country, in a first-class boarding-house; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 39 5th-st., between Bowery and 2d-av.

**AS COOK.**—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, a situation as cook; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches, and would not object to assist in washing; has unexceptionable references for both capacities. Call at No. 119 26th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., first floor.

**AS COOK.**—A SITUATION WANTED BY A RESPECTABLE woman as cook; the best of City reference can be given from her last place, where she has lived three years. Can be seen for two days at No. 112 East 29th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

**AS COOK.**—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A young woman, in a private family, as cook; understands her business in all its branches, soups, meats, game and all kinds of desserts; best City reference. Call for two days at 289 7th-av., between 28th and 29th-st.

**AS COOK.**—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant English woman, a situation as first-class cook, who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches. Call, for two days, at No. 118 West 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

**AS COOK.**—WANTED A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as cook; is an excellent plain cook; has no objection to assist with washing, and has six years' recommendation. Can be seen for two days, at No. 61 29th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

**AS COOK.**—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as cook, who perfectly understands her business in all its branches; also baking and dairy; has no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 290 1st-av., corner 17th st., 3d floor, front.

**AS COOK.**—SITUATION WANTED BY AN ENGLISH woman, who perfectly understands her business; soups, meats, game, desserts; has good City reference. Apply at No. 84 West 17th-st., first floor, rear building.

**AS COOK.**—WANTED, BY A WELSH WOMAN, a situation as first class cook. May be seen for two days at 64 West Washington-place.

**AS COOK, &c.**—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a respectable young woman, as good plain cook; is an excellent washer and ironer; no objection to do general housework in a small private family; best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 177 Adams-st., up stairs rear building.

**AS COOK, &c.**—A YOUNG WOMAN WANTS A situation in a private family; is a very good cook, washer and ironer; best of City reference. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 9 Bond-st.; no objection to the country.

**AS COOK AND TO ASSIST AT WASHING AND IRONING.**—A most competent and reliable young woman, with two years' City reference from her last place, wishes the above situation; makes good bread, biscuit, pies, all kinds of pastry, jellies, soups, game, &c.; is a neat laundress; will cook, wash, and iron; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 820 Broadway, near 12th st., for two days.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

### FEMALES.

**AS COOK, &c.**—WANTED A SITUATION AS cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework, by a respectable young woman. Best of City reference given. Call at No. 287 8th av., between 24th and 25th sts.

**AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.**—WANTED, by a competent, trustworthy woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as cook and laundress; does up linen in style; understands meats, poultry, baking and pastry, soups, jellies, game; no objection to the country; wages $8 to $9. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st., for two days.

**AS COOK—LAUNDRESS, &c.**—WANTED, situations, by two respectable Protestant girls; one as good cook; the other as laundress, or to do chamberwork and sewing, or waiting. Call for two days at No. 126 St. Mark's-place, 1st floor, front room; no objection to a short distance in the country.

**AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, &c.**—A trustworthy woman desires either of the above situations; will milk cows, is a good hand at butter, makes nice bread, biscuit, pies, &c.; is a neat washer and ironer, does gentlemen's shirts very nice. Good reference; no objections to any part of the country. Wages moderate. Call at No. 820 Broadway, near 12th-st., for two days.

**AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.**—A situation wanted by a respectable girl, as cook, washer and ironer, or has no objection to do general housework in a small family, and is willing to go to any part of the country; can come well recommended from her last place; can be seen for two days at 311 Hicks-st., between Pacific and Amity sts., Brooklyn.

**AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.**—Wanted, by a young woman, a situation as plain cook, washer and ironer, or general housework in a small family; no objection to the country; has best of City reference. Call at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

**AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.**—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman as cook and to assist in the washing and ironing, or as laundress; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 168 East 12th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

**AS COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.**—Wanted, by a Protestant woman, a situation as cook, washer, and ironer; understands care of milk and butter; would like to go to the country. Call, for two days, at No. 224 Mulberry-st.

**AS MEAT AND PASTRY COOK.**—A RESPECTABLE steady young woman, with good references, desires a situation in City or country; will be found a good cook and baker; can wash and iron in the best style; is not afraid of work; no objections to go any distance. Apply at 378 6th av. Wages moderate.

**AS COUNTRY SERVANT.**—A RESPECTABLE woman wants a situation at moderate wages; can cook, bake bread, pie and cake; is an excellent laundress; can milk and make butter; is not afraid of work; has reference; can enter her place this day. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

**AS GENERAL HOUSEWORK SERVANT.**—A situation wanted in the City or country, for a smart industrious girl as good plain or general servant; is an excellent washer and ironer; particularly neat and well-recommended, and will try to please at moderate wages. Apply at 113 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

**AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.**—A YOUNG woman wishes a situation to do general housework; is a good plain cook and washer and ironer; no objection to the country; is a good waitress; willing to assist in washing and ironing and make herself generally useful. Can give best references from last place. Call for two days at No 471 2d av., 3d door from corner 29th st.

**AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.**—A SITUATION wanted by a girl, to do general house work; the best of references; no objections to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 75 West 17th-st., for two days.

**AS HOUSEMAID.**—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, a situation to do general housework in a small private family. Can be seen for two days at No. 5 Minetta-st., a few doors from Bleecker.

**AS LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.**—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as laundress and chambermaid; understands French fluting; is an excellent chambermaid; no objections to the country; the best of City reference given. Apply at No. 64 West Washington-place, for two days.

**AS LAUNDRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.**—Wanted, a situation by a respectable woman as laundress or chambermaid, and to do fine washing; can bring the best of reference; no objections to the country. Call at No 109 West 15th-st., near 6th-av.

**AS LADY'S MAID.**—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT woman, who can give good references, a situation to go to Europe in a family as lady's maid, or to take charge of children; is accustomed to sea travel. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 7 Carrol park, between Court and Smith sts., Brooklyn, or address a line to No. 273 Broadway, corner of Chambers-st., New-York, for two days.

**AS NURSE.**—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT woman, a situation as nurse, who has been in that capacity for the last 16 years, and can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth, and has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 955 Broadway, junction of Broadway and 5th-av., and No. 185 5th-av.

**AS NURSE.**—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A respectable Protestant woman as nurse; is capable of taking charge of a babe from its birth; or to do chamberwork and fine washing; would like to travel with a family; can give the best of City references. Call at No 126 West 8th-st., near 6th-av., for two days.

**AS NURSE, &c.**—A SITUATION WANTED BY a respectable Protestant girl, as nurse and seamstress in a private family, or chambermaid; can take care of children from birth, and will go to the country for the Summer, or travel with a lady; best of City reference. No. 219 Avenue A, between 14th and 15th sts. Can be seen for three days.

**AS NURSE, &c.**—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable girl as nurse and is capable of taking charge of a baby from its birth; no objection to traveling or going a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 17 Dominick-st., front room, one stair up.

**AS NURSE, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.**—Situations wanted by two young girls; one to mind children and to do plain sewing, the other to do chamberwork and sewing or washing; best of City reference. Call or address No. 137 30th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

**AS NURSE, &c.**—A PROTESTANT MIDDLE-aged woman wants a situation as nurse or to wait on an old lady; she is willing, and a good dressmaker; has the best reference. Inquire at No. 190 13th-st.

**AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.**—WANTED, a situation, by a respectable Protestant young woman, as nurse; is capable of taking care of a baby from its birth, or to do plain sewing, and to operate on a sewing-machine; best of City reference; was four years in her last place. Can be seen till engaged at No. 98 East 12th-st., basement.

**AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.**—WANTED, a situation, by a girl, as nurse and seamstress; can cut and fit children's clothes; is a good shirt maker; can embroider and crochet; would do chamberwork; good reference. Inquire at No. 291 1st-av., between 17th and 18th sts., over the drug store; would go to the country.

**AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.**—WANTED, a situation by an experienced and competent infant's nurse; can take full charge of an infant from its birth; has lived in the first families in the City; would go in the country for the Summer. The best of City reference given. Apply at No. 64 West Washington place, for two days.

**AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.**—WANTED, a situation by a respectable young woman, as nurse and seamstress; cuts and fits plain dresses; operates on a sewing-machine. The best City reference given. Call at No. 483 6th-av., between 29th and 30th sts., rear building, third floor, Room No. 5.

**AS CHILD'S NURSE, &c.**—A MIDDLE AGED woman, a member of the Episcopal Church is desirous of a situation to mind children and make herself generally useful in the family, where she will have a home. Call at No. 129 East 26th-st., second floor, back room.

**AS INFANT'S NURSE.**—AN EXPERIENCED middle-aged English woman desires a situation as infant's nurse; is perfectly capable to take the entire charge of an infant, and bring it up by hand; is also a good seamstress; has first-class City reference. Apply at No 843 3d-av., between 55th and 56th sts.

**AS WET NURSE.**—WANTED, A SITUATION, as wet nurse, by a respectable woman who has lost her own baby of 3 weeks' old; best City reference given. Can be seen for three days. Call at No. 123 West 26th-st., near 7th-av.

**AS SEAMSTRESS.**—WANTED. A SITUATION by a Protestant girl, as seamstress; cuts and fits ladies' and children's dresses, and operates on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine, and understands all kinds of family sewing; no objection to assist with children or light chamberwork; would travel or go to the country for the Summer. The best of City reference given. Call at No. 194 24th-st., west of 8th-av.

**AS SEAMSTRESS.**—A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman wishes to find a situation as family seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing, embroidering, also making boy's clothes; no objection to assist with children, or to go to the country; best of City references. Can be seen at No. 9 Minetta-st., near Bleecker.

**AS SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBERMAID**—Situation wanted by a young woman as seamstress and chambermaid, or assist with washing. Call at her present employer's, No. 90 Clinton place.

**AS WAITRESS, &c.**—A RESPECTABLE young woman wishes a situation as first-class waitress and chambermaid; understands doing up fine clothes in the neatest manner; has the best of City reference; has no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 35 West 13th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

**AS WAITRESS, &c.**—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable Protestant girl, as waitress, or chambermaid and seamstress; has no objection to the country; can produce the best City reference. May be seen at No. 90 West 28th-st., for two days.

**AS WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.**—Wanted by a respectable young girl a situation as waitress or chambermaid, or to mind children. The best of City reference from her last place. Call at 490 6th av., between 29th and 30th-sts., 2d floor, No. 8.

**AS WASHER AND IRONER.**—A MIDDLE-aged woman wants employment as washer and ironer, or at house cleaning in a respectable family. Can be seen for two days, at No. 149 East 16th-st., rear house.

**AS WASHER AND IRONER.**—WANTED, A situation, as washer and ironer, by a young woman, with good City reference. Apply at 85 West 19th st.

**WANTED.**—CITY AND COUNTRY LADIES WHO wish to economize by employing good faithful women and girls, at moderate wages, are invited to call or send to the Institute and Home, No. 69 6th av., founded in 1842, where efficient domestics in every department can be had. The proprietor, E. CARROLL, has known many of those women and girls from 5 to 15 years. N. B.—Also on hand small girls and girls lately landed.

**SERVANTS.**—THE EMPLOYMENT SOCIETY AT Clinton Hall, on Astor place and 8th-st., near Broadway formerly Bible House, have on hand a large assortment of German, French, Scotch, Welsh and other servants. German and French languages spoken. A lady in attendance.

### MALES.

**AS BUTLER.**—A MAN WITH FIRST-CLASS reference, wants a situation as butler, either in this City or country. A note addressed to P. T. C., Box No. 181 *Times* Office, will be promptly attended to for two days.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

### MALES.

**AS CLERK.**—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young man, aged 26, as clerk; is badly in want of employment, and will engage in any capacity at a very low salary; can give best of reference. Address L. T., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

**AS COACHMAN.**—THE ADVERTISER WANTS a situation as coachman or groom, by a single man of long experience in the care and treatment of horses in Europe and America; is a thorough groom and steady driver; is not afraid of hard work. Has the best of references from his former and last employer in this City. Liberal wages expected. Address E. M., Box No. 201 *Times* Office, will be promptly attended to.

**AS COACHMAN.**—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young man, (American,) a situation as coachman and groom; knows his business perfectly; is an extra hand with a horse in any shape; is honest, sober, industrious, willing and obliging, with the best of reference; prefers the country. Address COACHMAN, No. 33 Garden st., Hoboken, N. J., for this week.

**AS COACHMAN.**—WANTED. A SITUATION AS coachman, by a man who is strictly temperate, and lived with one of the most respectable families in this City; has the best of reference from his last employer; discharged on account of his employer selling his establishment. A note addressed to T. F., Box 149 *Times* Office, for two days, will be attended to.

**AS COACHMAN.**—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a respectable Protestant young man of good address and of perfectly sober habits; has five years' undeniable references; has no objections to City or country; understands fully plain gardening. Address J. H., Box No. 125 *Times* Office, or 16 West 35th-st. in the coach-house.

**AS COACHMAN.**—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant man, a situation as coachman in a gentleman's family; has no objection to the country for the Summer; is trustworthy and faithful, as his character shall testify; the best of City reference given. Address R. W. C., Box No. 198 *Times* Office, for two days.

**AS COACHMAN.**—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a single man, Protestant, who thoroughly understands his business; is a first-class coachman and an experienced groom; is willing to go to any part of the country. Can give good City reference. Call at No. 60 East 14th-st., for 2 days, for J. H.

**AS COACHMAN.**—SITUATION WANTED BY A single man in a private family, who thoroughly understands his business, is strictly temperate; highest recommendations given; is obliging. Call or address R. P., at Chs. Waters', No 840 Broadway, for two days.

**AS COACHMAN.**—A PROTESTANT MAN, WITH first class reference, wants a situation as coachman either in this City or the country. A note addressed to W. M., No 258 East 9th-st., will be promptly attended to for two days.

**AS COACHMAN.**—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a sober, steady man; understands his business; is an excellent driver; has the best of City references. Address J. W., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

**AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.**—WANTED, a situation by a respectable young man; has been 8 years in the business; good City and country references given. Address B. B., Box No. 189 *Times* Office.

**AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.**—WANTED, by a Protestant Scotchman, a situation as coachman and groom; has had long experience in the care and management of horses; is a good and careful driver; has lived with some of the first families in the country; has excellent City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 124 4th av., near 12th-st., or address J. B., Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

**AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.**—A YOUNG man wants a situation as coachman and groom; understands the care and management of horses, carriage and harness, and is a careful driver; will be found willing and obliging, and of a peaceable disposition. Has good City reference. Address M. R., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

**AS COACHMAN OR GROOM.**—WANTED, BY a respectable Protestant young man, a situation as coachman or groom; understands the care of horses and can drive; no objection to go in the country. Call or address, basement, No. 90 East 12th-st.

**AS FARMER, &c.**—WANTED, A SITUATION on a farm, by a man of long experience; understands the care of horses and cattle in general; is sober and honest; has the best of reference from his last employer; wages moderate. Address E. V., Box No. 210, *Times* Office for two days.

**AS GARDENER.**—WANTED, A SITUATION, AS gardener, or to take charge of a gentleman's place, by an active married man, who understands the business in all its branches; has lived six years in one place; best of City reference as to honesty, sobriety and capability. Address E. C., Box No. 217 *Times* Office, for three days.

**AS GARDENER.**—WANTED. A SITUATION AS gardener, by a middle aged man that understands his business in all its branches, and laying out of new places; has long experience in this country and the old; can be highly recommended from his employers. Can be seen by addressing a note to M. H., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

**AS GARDENER.**—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a sober, single man, who is a good plain gardener, and would take care of a horse and cow if required, and is willing to make himself generally useful; can produce good references. Address E. N., Box No. 220 *Times* Office.

**AS GARDENER AND COACHMAN.**—WANTED, a situation, as gardener and coachman, by a man that understands his business in both branches, and laying out of new places; can be highly recommended from his employer's: has 14 years' experience in this country; will make himself generally useful. Can be seen by addressing a note to M. D., Box 210 *Times* Office.

**AS GARDENER AND COACHMAN.**—WANTED, a situation by a single young man, as gardener and coachman; one who thoroughly understands his business in both occupations, being capable of taking charge of any gentleman's place, and is a very good and careful driver; the best of references can be given. Address J. M., Box No. 176 *Times* Office, for two days.

**AS GARDENER AND GROOM.**—WANTED, A situation, by a single man, as gardener and groom; is a good kitchen gardener, and understands thoroughly the care of horses and cattle; comes well recommended. Address R. W., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

**AS GROOM, &c.**—WANTED, A SITUATION AS groom or groom and coachman, by a Protestant young man a short time in this country; thoroughly understands the care of road horses; has good reference, and not afraid of hard work. Address B. O., Box No. 266 *Times* Office.

**AS GROOM AND COACHMAN.**—WANTED, A situation as groom and coachman, by a man who thoroughly understands the care of horses, carriages and harness; the very best City references can be given from his last place. Call or address T. F., at No. 201 Mercer-st., near Bleecker, for two days.

**AS GROOM OR PLAIN GARDENER.**—A Protestant young man desires the above situation; is a first-class groom; understands the entire management of horses; would go as gardener and manage a horse, milk cows &c. and do general work on a small place; has the best City reference; will go in the country. Call or address GROOM, No. 820 Broadway, near 12th-st., for two days.

**AS JANITOR.**—WANTED, BY A SOBER, INDUSTRIOUS young married man, a situation as janitor to take care of a building, offices, &c., who understands his business truly; can give the best of City reference from his employer. Address JANITOR, Box No. 25 *Times* Office.

**AS USEFUL MAN.**—A YOUNG MAN, SOBER, honest and industrious, wishes a situation; is a good driver; can wait on the table and make himself useful in the garden and house. Has good reference. Can be seen at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

**AS WAITER.**—WANTED, BY AN HUMBLE AND experienced man, a situation as waiter; on all occasions he will be found willing, active, and obliging; his peaceful, sober, and industrious habits, added to 16 years' steady service in this City, will satisfy any employer that they would seldom or never have cause to complain. The country preferred. Address WAITER, for two days, at No. 756 Broadway.

**AS WAITER.**—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family by a respectable, steady man, is perfectly competent in his business, which his recommendations will certify; any family requiring such may apply for further information to W. E., at the grocery store No 188 Fifth-avenue Hotel, or No. 718 Broadway, for two days. No objection to the country.

**AS WAITER.**—WANTED, A SITUATION BY AN Englishman, as waiter in a private family; is fully capable of his duties; is of an obliging disposition; has first-class testimonials; is neat and clean in his habits. No objection to the country. Can be seen for three days at No. 811 Broadway, or No. 1,193, in drug store, corner of 28th-st.

**AS WAITER.**—WANTED, A SITUATION IN A private family, by a single and steady young man. Best of City reference from last place; will be found willing and obliging; no objection to the country. Address WAITER, two days, drug store under the 5th-av. Hotel, or Mr. Neergard's, corner 28th-st. and Broadway.

**AS WAITER.**—A RESPECTABLE, COMPETENT Protestant man, wants a situation in the above capacity, in a private family; has excellent recommendations as to character and capability; no objection to the country, or to travel. Address F. R., No. 693 Broadway.

**AS WAITER.**—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter, by a young man from Portugal, to go in City or country. Apply at 158 4th st., 4th floor, front room.

**AS WAITER OR FOOTMAN.**—A YOUNG man who thoroughly understands his duties as above; has the best of City reference; no objection to town or country; age 27 years. Please address by note J. M., Mr. Jack's stables No. 62 14th st., opposite Union-square; will be punctually attended to, for two days.

**TO GO IN THE COUNTRY.**—WANTED, A situation, by a boy 16 years old, to work on a farm; of good habits and very active; no objection to any part of the country. Can give the best of reference. Address L. R., Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

## HELP WANTED.

**A BOY.**—WANTED, A BOY IN AN OFFICE. Address Box No. 4,083 Post office.

**A COACHMAN.**—WANTED, A COACHMAN WHO can produce testimonials of ability, honesty and sobriety can hear of a good situation by addressing Box No. 2,192 Post office. Will be required to go to the country for the Summer.

**A COOK.**—WANTED, A COOK WHO UNDERSTANDS all kinds of meats, soups, desserts and bread-making and willing to go into the country for the Summer; City references required. Apply at No. 66 East 21st-st., between the hours of 9 and 11 A. M.

**A COOK.**—WANTED, A FIRST-CLASS COOK. She must have good City references. Apply for two days, between 11 and 1 o'clock, at No. 23 East 25th-st., Madison-square.

**A DRESSMAKER.**—WANTED, A FRENCH dressmaker and lady's maid. A Protestant, who speaks French correctly, and having superior recommendations, may apply at No 389 5th-av.

**A WAITRESS.**—WANTED, A COMPETENT waiter girl. One who has no objection to go to the country for the Summer, and can furnish good references, will call, between 10 and 12 o'clock, at No. 31 West 25th-st.

**WANTED**—A MAN AND WIFE, WITHOUT CHILDREN, to take charge of a first-class house up-town, unoccupied; rent given for their services; none need apply but those who can give the best recommendation, to Box No. 54 *Times* Office.

**WANTED**—A CLERK FOR A RAILROAD TICKET office. Wages $10 per week. Apply at No. 7 Chatham-square.

## TO LET.

**TO LET AT VERY CHEAP RENTS**—TWO houses in 82d-st. and one in 83d st., between 2d and 3d avs. They are nicely finished, have gas and fixtures, water, &c.; rent $250 and $260. Also, a very nice house with most of the modern improvements; rent $300. Possession immediately. Apply to JOHN TURNER, at the paint store 86th-st. and 3d-av.

**TO LET—AT THE LOW RENT OF $800**—THE very desirable 4-story house, No. 170 East 14th-st.; has a high stoop and basement, all the modern improvements, beautifully finished, and in excellent order, with mirror, chandeliers and gas fixtures complete. Apply to YZNAGA DEL VALLE & CO., No. 60 Beaver-st., or to GEO. Z. BARTHOLF, No. 80 East 14th-st.

**HOTEL TO LET.**—CONGRESS HALL, PATERSON, N. J. A large first-class hotel, now in full operation and full of boarders, fifteen miles from New-York, on the line of the New-York and Erie Railroad, located in the most central part of the city. Apply to J. S. ROGERS, Paterson, N. J., or HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st., N. Y.

**TO LET.**—THE NEW HOUSE AND STORE, situated on the northwest corner of 29th st. and 4th-av., containing all the modern improvements, with an elegant basement suitable for a restaurant. A hatter or dry goods preferred for the store. Rent reasonable. Apply to C. SCHUMANN, No. 302 West 19th-st.

**TO LET IN BROOKLYN**—TWO NEW TWO story and basement brick houses in DeKalb-av., adjoining Skillman-st., with all the modern improvements. Apply to RADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 237 Washington-st., New-York.

**TO RENT AT VERY LOW RENTS**—TWO neat four-story, brown stone front houses, on a wide street, excellent neighborhood; rent $500 balance of the year. Also, a small four-story house near Broadway; excellent condition. W. D. VEEDER, 17 Nassau-st.

**TO LET OR LEASE**—PART OF THE SECOND floor of Nos. 37 and 38 Park-row, 70x30, well lighted, and most desirably situated. Apply to JOHN M. HOOD, Treasurer Goodyear Elastic Fabrics Company, Nos. 37 and 38 Park-row.

**A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET**—No. 8 TIMES Building. Two parties will retain desk-rooms if agreeable, paying nearly one-half the rent. Offices are carpeted. Inquire at the *Times* counting-room.

**STORE AND TWO ROOMS AND GOOD CELLAR TO LET**—Being occupied as a butcher-shop the last nine months; good place for any kind of business; rent low. No. 305 West 32d-st.

**TO LET.**—"EXCELSIOR COAL YARD," DEgraw-st., Brooklyn; in perfect order, and the most convenient yard in the City. Inquire on the premises.

**OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING.**—Apply at the *Times* Office, to GEORGE JONES, or to Room No. 3, to JAMES M. SMITH.

## FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

**TO LET.**—FURNISHED HOUSE, ENGLISH basement, finest location in 34th-st., will be let for balance of the year, or till Oct. 1. Inquire of GEO. JONES, *Times* Office.

**TO LET FOR THE SEASON.**—A NEW FURNISHED house, with commodious stable, fruit and vegetable garden, all in the most complete order. The place is on Long Island Sound, grounds extending to the water of a clear rocky shore, free from musquetoes, and perfectly healthy; distant one hour from New-York by New-Haven Railroad—communicate ten times a day with the City. Excellent bathing, fishing and boating facilities. To be let to a private family only. Address Box No. 4,616 Post-office, New-York.

**TO RENT**—FURNISHED, FOR FOUR OR SIX months, a house containing 12 rooms, in the Village of Great Barrington, Berkshire County, Mass. There is a barn and carriage-house attached, with stabling for three horses. The grounds comprise 1½ acres, with fruit, vegetables, &c. The premises are within five minutes walk of the dépôt and all the business part of the village. For further particulars apply to WM STANLEY, Esq., No 16 Wall-st.

**COUNTRY FARM COTTAGE HOUSES TO** let—Rent $25 and $30 per month—Furnished, near the Lower Bay Highlands and Sandy Hook, per ferry-boat and railroad cars several times per day—fare 25 cents, commutation about 12½ cents. Inquire in the pleasant and healthy village of New-Monmouth, N. J., or of GEO P. FOX, No. 47 Amity st. or No. 824 Broadway, N. Y.

**TO LET**—A FURNISHED COUNTRY HOUSE, with carriage-house and other convenient outbuildings, a variety of fruit; fine lawn, well shaded, beautifully located at Bedford, Westchester County, in the most healthy part of the country, 42 miles from New-York, per Harlem Railroad. A very delightful country residence. For further particulars inquire of the owner, G. W. MILLER, No. 47 Pearl-st., New-York.

**TO LET**—A LARGE FURNISHED HOUSE, SITUATED in Brooklyn, near 5th-av., with ten lots of ground all beautifully in flower, and vegetable garden. These premises will be let for six months. Parties desiring to spend the Summer at the North will find this a most desirable location. For particulars address O. F. OATMAN, *Dispatch* Office, No. 11 Frankfort-st.

**FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.**—A first-class house, in complete order, (thirteen rooms,) with all the modern improvements, will be rented for $75 per month; location, Columbia st. Address, for further particulars, Box No. 119 Brooklyn Post-office.

**TO RENT.**—FURNISHED, A BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE on Clinton-av., Brooklyn, with eight lots containing fruit trees, strawberry beds, flowers, garden vegetables, etc. Will be rented, to a small, genteel family, for one or two years. Apply, Clinton-av., second house north of DeKalb-av.

## COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

**FOR SALE**—ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL country seats in New-Jersey, containing about 25 acres of land, situated in Clinton-place, Clinton Township, about 1½ miles from the City of Newark. Also, the furniture, horses, carriages, harness, farming utensils, cows, swine, &c., &c., &c. Any person wishing a beautiful place, this will be an opportunity seldom met with. For further particulars, apply to A. A. HALL No. 15 Warren-st., New-York; or JOHN DEMPSEY, on the place.

**HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE IN THE VILLAGE OF HACKENSACK, N. J.**—The house contains eight rooms, besides kitchen. The lot is 51x185 feet, with fruit and barn on it. Price $3,000. Inquire of G. J. N. ZABRISKIE, No. 213 Greenwich-st., N. Y.; W. S. BANTA, Hackensack, N. J.; Rev. Dr. TAYLOR, Bergen, Hudson County, N. J.; or Rev. J. R. BERRY, Kinderhook, N. Y.

**GOTHIC COTTAGE TO LET, NEAR** Kingsbridge, containing nine rooms, about 1½ acres of garden and lawn. On the premises are a good barn, well cistern, &c. The place is worth $300 a year will be let to a good tenant for $100, until May, 1862 payable all in advance, and on no other terms. Apply at No. 457 3d-av.

**FOR SALE.**—NORTH RIVER ON THE EAST bank of the Hudson, in Dutchess Co., a valuable and most desirable country seat and 174 acres of land beautifully wooded, well improved, and in every way most desirable for a residence; terms easy. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW, Pine-st., or FRANCIS T. GARRETSON Att'y &c., Bank of N. Y. Building, No. 48 Wall-st.

**ORANGE, N. J.**—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED houses beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

**TO LET**—A HOUSE AND STABLE AND ABOUT five acres of ground, pleasantly situated on the post road from New-York to Albany, about one mile south of the railroad dépôt and steamboat landing at Hastings. Apply to WM. N DYCKMAN, No. 32 Boorman-place, (West 23d-st., near 9th-av.)

**FOR SALE OR TO LET.**—A FIRST-CLASS country residence on the banks of the Hudson at Tubby Hook. Inquire of THOMPSON, WHITE & CO., No. 39 Broadway, or of JOSEPH THOMPSON, on the premises.

**FOR SALE OR TO LET.**—4 FURNISHED COTTAGES at Far-Rockaway, with ice houses and stables. Inquire of A. BRADY, 247 East Broadway, or BENJ. C. MOTT, Far-Rockaway, or E. H. LUDLOW, Pine-st.

## SUMMER RESORTS.

**THE RIVERSIDE HOUSE, RED BANK, N. J.**—It is 1½ hours from New-York by steamboat and railroad from foot of Robinson st. The situation is entirely healthful, and commands a splendid view of the Neversink River. We refer to William Torrey, R. & D. B Railroad office, corner of Fulton and Church sts.; J. T. Porter, No. 195 6th av.; also W. H. Mills, No. 638 Broadway. Terms $7 to $10 per week.
C. G. & W. A. FRENCH, Proprietors.

**THE SPRING HOTEL, AT RICHFIELD** Springs, will be opened for the reception of boarders on the 1st day of June. The Sulphur Baths have been put in complete order, and will be ready at the same time. Sulphur Water from these celebrated Springs is kept for sale, at F. S. Cozzens, No. 73 Warren-st.
JOSHUA WHITNEY, Proprietor.

**SEA-BATHING.**—UNITED STATES HOTEL, Long Branch, N. J., will open for the reception of visitors June 10, 1861; with the enlargement of dining-room, parlor, additional rooms, &c., since last season, will amply accommodate 500 guests. Address
B. A. SHOEMAKER, Proprietor.

**THE CLARENDON HOTEL, SARATOGA SPRINGS,** is now open for the reception of guests. The house is supplied with all modern improvements, and its accommodations are unsurpassed.
C. DeROBINSON, Proprietor.

**SEA-BATHING.**—MANSION-HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, N. J.—Mansion House fronts the ocean 500 feet, within fifty yards of Bathing-ground, will accommodate 600 guests. Open June 15. Address S. LAIRD, Proprietor.

**BATH HOTEL—ON THE OCEAN SHORE LONG ISLAND.**—This splendid Summer resort is now open for transient guests and reception of permanent boarders. Accessible by Greenwood cars hourly.
K. POUCHER, Proprietor.

## REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

**WOODHAVEN.**—BUILDING LOTS, SECTIONS and dwelling-houses, on both sides of the Brooklyn Central and Jamaica Railroad (8 miles from South Ferry,) for sale cheap, by JOHN R. PITKIN, No. 25 Courtland-st., N. Y., and at the railroad dépôt at Woodhaven. 2,000 lots, 6 dwelling-houses, &c. The cars run about hourly; time 45 to 48 minutes from South Ferry. Title good; terms liberal.

**FOR SALE OR TO LET.**—A FINE LARGE dwelling-house, recently built, together with two and one-half acres of land, well stocked with fruit of all kinds, and an abundance of shrubbery. Situated in New-Jersey, on the river Kill von Kull, eight miles, and thirty minutes' time from New-York. Connection by steamboat every hour. Inquire of RUFUS STORY, No. 7 Front-st., or Bergen Point, N. J.

**REAL ESTATE FOR STOCKS.**—7½ ACRES of desirable property in Newark, N. J., will be exchanged for Missouri, Tennessee, North Carolina or Virginia Stocks. Address H. C. F., Key Box No. 82, Newark, N. J.

## FLAGS.

**BUNTING FLAGS.**

Of genuine English Worsted Bunting, hand sewed. All sizes on hand and to order. HOJER & GRAHAM, established manufacturers, No. 97 Duane st. Ornamental Painters on Silk, Regimental colors, poles, staffs, ornaments, eagles, &c. Bunting for sale.

## BOARDING AND LODGING.

**BOARDING.**—A LARGE ROOM, WITH BOARD, would be let to a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, for $8 per week; gas and bath included. Family small. Apply at No. 138 East Broadway.

**BOARDING.**—TWO OR THREE GENTLEMEN desiring a pleasant home in a private family, may obtain a choice of rooms in a modern house delightfully located, at No 174 Rodney st., between Lee and Marcy avs., Brooklyn, six minutes' walk from Roosevelt-st. Ferry; or would let a suite of rooms to a genteel family for housekeeping.

**BOARDING.**—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, ALSO two single gentlemen, can obtain board in a very small private family, in South Brooklyn, convenient to South Ferry and near the Fulton Ferry cars. The house has all the modern improvements, and will be let furnished or unfurnished. Apply at No. 20 Harrison-st.

**BOARDING.**—SEVERAL PLEASANT FRONT rooms can be had, with board, on moderate terms, at No. 48 East 16th-st., near Union-square. The house is finely located, has gas, baths, hot and cold water, &c.; dinner at 6½ o'clock; references exchanged.

**BOARDING.**—VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS, with or without board, single or in suites, in a strictly first-class house, No. 18 East 28th st. Persons of religious or strictly moral habits preferred.

**BOARD IN BROOKLYN.**—NO. 170 WASHINGTON-st.; a large room with or without a bedroom, second floor, for a gentleman and his wife, or two gentlemen, five minutes' walk to Fulton or Wall-st. ferries. References exchanged.

**BOARD IN BROOKLYN.**—NEATLY FURNISHED rooms and good board are offered in a first-class house, with all the modern improvements. Apply at No. 251 Clinton-st.

**ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOM.**—A strictly private family, residing between 14th and 18th sts., and 4th and 6th avs., will let a handsomely furnished room (in a first-class house, with every improvement) to a gentleman, with breakfast, and dinner on Sundays if required, at a reasonable price. Apply to Mr WALDO, at Messrs. Schencks' Nos 155 and 157 Broadway. In the house is a fine billiard table.

**TO LET WITH BOARD**—IN HOUSE NO 32 East 14th-st., a back parlor and extension elegantly furnished; also a few rooms for families or single gentlemen. This is one of the best locations in the City, between 5th-av. and Broadway, in view of Union-square. House is well furnished and has all the modern improvements. Terms moderate. Apply at house.

**FRENCH BOARD.**—TO LET, WITH FULL OR partial board, in the family of a French teacher, (strictly private) two well furnished rooms, with modern conveniences; fine location, near Gramercy park, of which the house has a key. Apply at No. 118 East 21st st., after 2 o'clock.

**A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, OCCUPYING** a first class house below Fifth-av. Hotel, near Broadway, would rent a few handsome rooms, singly or en suite, furnished or not, to gentlemen, with breakfast, if desired. Address, for three days, ALPHA, Madison square Post-office.

**THOSE WISHING THE COMFORTS OF** a home in a private New England family, in a new house with modern conveniences, within walking distance of South and Wall st. ferries, Brooklyn, furnished rooms with board—can be accommodated by addressing W. BODGES, Brooklyn Post office.

**24 UNIVERSITY-PLACE, CORNER OF** 9th st.—A handsomely furnished suite of rooms, with full board, to let; private table if preferred; desirable accommodations for single gentlemen; location convenient to the different stage routes. Unexceptionable references required. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

**A SUITE OF ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED** rooms to let to gentlemen together or separately, with breakfast if desired; family very small; house contains all the modern improvements; neighborhood first-class. Apply at No. 60 West 20th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

**TO LET WITH BOARD**—A DELIGHTFUL suite of rooms on second floor, front; also desirable rooms for single gentlemen, in a first-class house, having all the modern improvements. Prices to suit the times. Apply at No. 33 Clinton-place, near Broadway.

**BOARD IN JERSEY CITY.**—TWO SINGLE gentlemen can be accommodated with board in a private family ten minutes' walk from the ferry; house has all the modern improvements; terms moderate. Apply to W. J. COMES, Nos. 57 and 59 William st., N. Y.

**BOARD, AND ROOMS TO RENT.**—A NUMBER of handsomely furnished rooms, in a first-class brown-stone house, having every improvement, can be had, with unexceptionable board, by calling at No. 25 West 19th-st., a few doors west of 5th-av.

**46 WEST 16TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.**—A French family have a handsomely furnished front parlor and bedroom; also a single room, with or without breakfast, to let to gentlemen only. References exchanged.

**NO. 35 BOND-STREET.**—A GENTLEMAN and wife, or two single gentlemen, can have pleasant rooms, with board, on very reasonable terms, by applying as above. Location near Broadway.

**VERY PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS TO** let with or without partial board in a private family, one block from Union-square. Address Box No. 4,636, Post office.

**A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY, LIVING** in good style and within view of Union-square, would let a few rooms, with or without board. Reference required. Address Box 1,214 New-York Post-office.

**TO LET WITH BOARD.**—A FRONT ROOM on the third floor to a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen, at No. 15 Irving-place, corner 15th-st.

**A FURNISHED ROOM TO LET, WITHOUT** board, in a private family, at No. 1 Ashland-place, Greenwich-av.

## COUNTRY BOARD.

**COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE PROCURED** at a very pleasantly located country residence and farm near the Hudson River, 80 miles from New-York City. Ground high, air pure, scenery unsurpassed; mineral springs; communication with City daily by boat and railroad; style of living plain; terms reasonable; no objection to invalids or children. Address, for particulars, H. H. H., Box No. 184 *Times* Office.

**WANTED.**—BOARD IN THE COUNTRY FOR several months, by a gentleman and his wife, with a family of four children and a nurse; the children's ages are 7, 8, 3 and 2 years. The location must be very healthy, and within an hour's distance by rail from this City. Three good-sized rooms will be required, and the terms must be moderate. Address D., Box No. 1,5[illegible]5 Post office, stating a full description of the place and terms.

**COUNTRY BOARD AT CORNWALL**—BY A private family, wishing to take from ten to twelve boarders by the year, or for the Summer months, with pleasant and airy rooms; location very healthy and beautiful; plenty of vegetables and fruit on the place. Terms moderate. Parties can refer to A. MEAD, No. 77 Clinton st., Brooklyn; A. STEVENS, No. 654 Broadway, New-York; or address CHAS. H. MEAD, Cornwall, Orange County, N. Y.

**COUNTRY BOARD AT THE BLOOMFIELD FRENCH INSTITUTE.**—Ladies and misses, or mothers with daughters, desirous of finding a healthy and pleasant residence for the summer, can obtain, immediately, nice rooms with good board, in the above Institute. Particular attention paid to French conversation and reading; terms $5 to $6 per week. Address Madame BALQUE, East-Bloomfield, N. J.

**COUNTRY BOARD.**—A MOST DESIRABLE LOCATION, half-an-hour by boat or cars from the City. A private family having taken a commodious house would take three or four persons only and of first-class boarders. Inquire of Secretary of Ferry Company, foot of 42d-st., or at No. 286 Greenwich-st., for further information.

**COUNTRY BOARD WANTED.**—FOR TWO small families, for about three months; one large and one small room, connecting, for each, within one hour of New-York by rail or boat; abundance of milk, vegetables and fruit required. Address, with City references. Box 824 Post-office.

**COUNTRY BOARD.**—ONE LARGE OR TWO small families can be accommodated with board, at a very desirable place at Hastings, where there are no other boarders, only 20 miles from City Hall, and one mile from dépôt. Address F. L., Box No. 161 *Times* Office.

**COUNTRY BOARD IN NEW-JERSEY.**—Two or three families, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with good board in a private family having a fine residence near the Hudson; very healthy; plenty of milk, vegetables, &c.; terms moderate. Apply at No. 68 Irving-place.

**COUNTRY BOARD.**—IN A NEW AND PLEASANTLY located private house, within fifteen minutes walk of the dépôt for a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen. Price $5 each. Apply at No. 156 Pearl-st., Elizabeth, N. J.

**COUNTRY BOARD.**—A GENTEEL FAMILY may find board and a comfortable home on Bergen Hill, 25 minutes walk from the Ferry; a beautiful view of the Narrows; a fine situation; garden, stable, fresh milk, etc. Terms low to permanent boarders.

**COUNTRY BOARD AT HOHOKUS, N. J.,** 21 miles from New-York, by New-York and Erie Railroad. House large and airy, abundance of milk, vegetables and fruit. Terms moderate. Address Mrs. MARIA TERHUNE, Hohokus.

**COUNTRY BOARD.**—A PRIVATE FAMILY, in a very pleasant and entirely healthful location, on the line of the New-Haven Railroad, will take a few boarders for the Summer, or the whole year.
Address E. C., Box No. 1,646 Post-office.

**COUNTRY BOARD WANTED**—FROM ABOUT July 1, within one hour's ride of the City, for three adults, two children and nurse; in a farm-house preferred. Address, stating particulars, Box No. 4,960 New-York Post-office.

**A BACHELOR IS DESIROUS OF SECURING** board in a country farm house not more than one hour's distance from the City; Jersey preferred. Address LAWRENCE, Box No. 162 *Times* Office, stating particulars.

**COUNTRY BOARD.**—PARTIES WISHING boarders will please call and register their rooms, as we have first class families now waiting. Apply at the Country Board Agency, No. 820 Broadway.
PEAT & THOMAS.

**COUNTRY BOARD.**—BOARD CAN BE HAD ON reasonable terms, in a pleasant location on the banks of the Housatonic, near Stratford, Conn. Inquire at No. 102 Remsen-st., Brooklyn.

**COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE OBTAINED** with a private family, in a pleasant location on the East River; an hour's ride from City Hall by cars; terms moderate. Address R., Box No. 171 *Times* Office.

**COUNTRY BOARD**—AT DANBURY, CONN., can be had for the Summer, for a family of three or four persons. Address A. B., Box No. 308 Danbury, Conn.

## HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

**WANTED IMMEDIATELY**—A SMALL COUNTRY place, with stable, garden, and about two acres, furnished, quite retired, near any river or wood preferred. Family very small. Call until 11 o'clock, or address, stating all particulars and price, Dr. ALPHONSE, No. 181 Macdougal-st.

**WANTED IMMEDIATELY**—A COTTAGE, furnished or unfurnished, suitable for a small genteel family; must be in a healthy location, near the City. One with garden attached and water view preferred. Rent must be moderate. Address, with details, DESIDERATUM, Box No. 124 *Times* Office.

## AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
Salesrooms Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway.
SECOND GREAT SALE OF
**THOROUGHBRED TROTTING BROOD STOCK**
AND OTHER FINE HORSES,
BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK,
On FRIDAY, June 7, at 12 o'clock,
At the Pasture and Fair Grounds,
St. Anne's av.,
Westchester County,

138th-st., a short distance above Harlem Bridge. 138th-st. on the right-hand side of the road, leads to St. Anne's-av., and the grounds are in the rear of the Church. The Harlem Railroad train from 26th-st. and 4th-av., at 11 o'clock, stops at Mott Haven, 138th st., and access can be had to Harlem Bridge by steamboat and 2d and 3d av. cars.

THE ENTRIES ARE CLOSED,
And include many valuable thorough-bred and trotting pairs and single horses; also, some of the celebrated ALDERNEY CATTLE.
The following CELEBRATED horses will be on the grounds for exhibition:
The celebrated 4 mile horse NICHOLAS I.
The celebrated thoroughbred horse LOGAN. Thoroughbred mare GOLD LEAF.
Hon. Wm. H. Seward's two ARABIAN HORSES.
GEO. M. PATCHEN'S favorite Colts NEW JERSEY and MAJOR LOW.
BLACK SQUAW, the dam of LANCET.
LADY FULTON,
who trotted her 20 miles in an hour.
GEO. M. PATCHEN'S DAM.
Also, several of
LOGAN'S FINEST COLTS.
All the Horses will be on the ground early, and the sale will commence punctually at
12 O'CLOCK M.
Full and descriptive catalogues can be obtained at our office, Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway,
ON TUESDAY MORNING.

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.
**BY BANGS, MERWIN & CO.,**
Irving Buildings, Nos 594 and 596 Broadway,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, JUNE 5, AT 7½ O'CLOCK.
VALUABLE PRIVATE LIBRARY—Of the best English and American editions of choice standard works in nearly all branches. Many of them are illustrated and finely bound. Also, a variety of miscellaneous publications, &c. Catalogues are now ready.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
**PEREMPTORY SALE OF ARTISTIC AND ORNAMENTAL CARRARA MARBLE STATUARY, PARIAN FIGURES, SILVER-PLATED WARE, BOHEMIAN GLASS, PAINTINGS &c.**
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, June 4, at 12 o'clock, at No. 405 Broadway, between Walker and Lispenard sts., elegant Carrara marble figures and groups, 3 feet to life size, also Carrara marble fountains, vases for gardens and conservatories; alabaster vases, copied from specimens of the old masters, fountains and receivers. Choice assortment of Parian figures and groups, an assortment of fine plated ware, Bohemian glass, French porcelain dinner sets, clocks, candlebras, bronzes; also the elegant painting, Love of the Angels, an original by Mozzanti; all the articles are of the latest importation and the highest grade. Owing to the times and the heavy cost of reshipment, the consignees have decided to sell at any sacrifice to the highest bidder for cash. The goods will be on exhibition on MONDAY next. Catalogues at the office, No. 3 Pine-st.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.
**BY JOSEPH HEGEMAN, WEDNESDAY,** June 5, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at No. 32 West 45th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., New-York City: Splendid rosewood piano, 7 octave; suite of rosewood parlor furniture, in green reps, as good as new, 5 pieces; Turkish arm chair to match, green striped reps; window curtains, tapestry, Brussels and other carpets oil cloth, bronze chandeliers and brackets, mahogany extension table, oak dining chairs mahogany and painted chamber furniture, walnut hatstand, hair mattresses, feather beds, bedding, crockery and kitchen furniture.
Catalogues on Tuesday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, at the starting place of 6th-av. cars, corner of Vesey-st. and Broadway.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.
**CARRIAGES, WAGGONS, ROCKAWAYS AND HARNESS.**—GEO. COOK will sell THIS DAY at 1 o'clock, at store No. 141 Broadway, one superb six-seat rockaway; one four-seat rockaway; road and family waggons; top buggies; single and double harness; sale positive. TO-MORROW, (Wednesday,) at 11 o'clock, a large stock of elegant household furniture, well worthy the notice of buyers, as the sale is absolute.
N. B.—Several first-class houses to let.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
**HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL** at auction, on WEDNESDAY, June 5, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau st., a handsome bay pony, 15 hands high, eight years old, good under the saddle in single or double harness; sound, kind and gentle as a lamb; no tricks; has been used by a lady, and is sold for want of use. Also, a set of single harness; cost $48 three months since.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Auctioneers.
**ELEGANT SALE OF HANDSOME CARRARA MARBLE STATUARY, ALABASTER VASES, SILVER-WARE, &c.**—We would call attention to the above sale of handsome marble statuary, alabaster vases, card receivers, silver-ware, Bohemian glass, &c., to be made at auction by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock at No. 405 Broadway between Walker and Lispenard sts., by order of consignees. Catalogues at the office, No. 3 Pine st.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.
**600 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS** at auction, by RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, June 5, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortlandt st., comprising a good assortment of fresh goods, direct from the manufacturers. Catalogues on morning of sale.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS & CO., Auctioneers.
**THIS DAY, (TUESDAY,) AT 10½ O'CLOCK,** at salesroom No. 79 Nassau st., near Fulton-st., a large and choice collection of green house and garden plants, shrubs trees, bulbs, &c., from the nursery of W. C. Wilson, Astoria.

J. H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.
**WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK,** at 444 Canal-st., bureaus, bedsteads, chairs, tables, sofas, sofa beds, mirrors, mattresses, feather beds, carpets, stoves, oil cloths, wood and willow ware, kitchen furniture, &c.

A. H. STOUTENBERGH, Auctioneer.
**METROPOLITAN POLICE.**—THE ADJOURNED sale of unclaimed property will take place on THURSDAY, June 6, 1861, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the drill-room over Centre Market.

## HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

**H. DISBROW WILL HOLD HIS NEXT** regular sale, by auction, of horses, carriages, rockaways, wagons, harness, saddles, &c., on WEDNESDAY, June 5, at 4 o'clock P. M., at the Riding Academy, 5th av., corner 39th-st. Parties wishing to offer their horses or vehicles will please notify Mr. DISBROW, in order that they may have a conspicuous place in the catalogue.

**STABLE, CARRIAGE-HOUSE, AND HAY LOFT.**—To let, cheap; room for five horses and four carriages; half rent will be taken for the summer, and a small advance for the winter. Inquire on the premises, No. 47 Amity-st., or at No 824 Broadway.

**CARRIAGES STORED, AND SOLD ON** commission, at Nos. 24 and 26 Wooster-st. Advances in cash made on light work. The buildings are first-class and fire-proof.
M. THOMPSON, Nos. 24 and 26 Wooster-st.

**PONY CARRIAGE WANTED.**—SUITABLE for a horse 13½ hands high. A Victoria preferred. Must be light and in good order. Address, stating price, P. E. R., Box No. 1,647, New York Post-office.

**CARRIAGE FOR SALE CHEAP**—NEARLY new, light and handsome; made by Lawrence, in Broadway. Inquire at KETCHEM'S stable, College-place, Love lane, Brooklyn.

**WANTED**—A GENTLE FAMILY HORSE, THAT can be driven by a woman or child; price must be low. Address S., Box No 2,349 Post-office.

## GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
**BUTTER AND CHEESE.**
STANDS NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New York.
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

EDWARDS' WHITE SUGAR-CURED
**"WASHINGTON HAMS,"**
For Sale. Each Ham is branded
**"G. W. EDWARDS, 227 and 229 Christie-st."**

**PELLHAM SEEDLING POTATOES FOR SALE.** They are the earliest known white, mealy, and in season throughout the year; also, refined cider and vinegar, very choice. Apply at the Agency No. 4 Erie Buildings, Duane-st. M. A. J. LYNCH.

## LAUNDRESSES.

**WASHING WANTED.**—A RESPECTABLE woman is desirous of obtaining a family's or gentleman's washing; can do it in the neatest style, and can refer to some of the most respectable ladies in the City. Call for two days, at No. 373 1st-av.

**A COMPETENT LAUNDRESS DESIRES** the washing of a few gentlemen or ladies; can give the best of City reference, and can do it to satisfaction. Call at No. 131 7th av., third floor, back room.

## HOTELS.

**BRIGGS HOUSE, CHICAGO, ILL.**—THE undersigned respectfully announce to their friends, patrons, and the traveling public generally, that owing to the stringency of the times they have reduced the price of board to TWO DOLLARS per day. Thankful for the patronage so liberally bestowed on them, they respectfully ask for a continuance of the same, assuring their patrons that the house will be conducted on the same liberal plan that has heretofore characterized their establishment. W. F. TUCKER & CO.
CHICAGO, June 1, 1861.

## FURNITURE.

**ASSIGNEE'S SALE**—OF A LARGE AND EXTENSIVE stock of Furniture at No. 101 Bowery, between Hester and Grand sts.
This stock having been assigned to me, is now offered to the public for cash. The furniture will be offered at prices to insure a ready sale, as the whole stock must be sold in a very short time. The furniture is of the latest manufacture, of the newest styles, and is well assorted. Furniture boxed and shipped at reasonable rates. CHARLES SUTTON, Assignee.

## DENTISTRY.

**THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST DENTAL** establishment in the U. S. N. B. GRIFFIN & BROS., Dentists, 376 Grand st., N. Y., and 267 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, insert full or partial sets of teeth on their improved Atmospheric pressure plates, without extracting the roots. On platina or gold, $25; silver or rubber, $10.

## HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.

**THE POLAR REFRIGERATOR**
Is the best preserver of meats, fruit, &c., in use. Call and see, or send for circular. BARTLETT & LESLEY, Manufacturers, No. [illegible] Broadway.

# FINANCIAL.

## UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

The Union Bank of London, as agents of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, letters of credit or circular notes of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, &c.

**DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,**
BANKERS,
Corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York,
Issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the UNITED STATES, CANADA, WEST INDIES, SOUTH AMERICA, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits for use in EUROPE, CHINA, &c., &c.

**DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,**
BANKERS,
Corner Pine and Nassau sts.,
NEW-YORK,
Draw at current rates in sums to suit on ALSOP & CO., Bankers, San Francisco, Cal. Also purchase San Francisco City and California State Interest Coupons.

## DIVIDEND.

NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 Wall-st.
NEW-YORK, May 28, 1861.
The Board of Directors have THIS DAY declared a Scrip dividend of 33⅓ per cent. for the year ending May 1, 1861, on the earned premiums of all policies entitled to participate in the profits of the Company, for which certificates will be issued to the policy holders, on the 10th day of July next.

A semi-annual cash dividend of 4 per cent. on the capital stock has been declared, payable to the stockholders on demand. R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

**AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,**
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st., New-York,
Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of Europe through the Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples and their correspondents.

**BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,**
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

**CALIFORNIA AND SAN FRANCISCO CITY COUPONS BOUGHT BY**
AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
No. 50 Wall-st.

**PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN OF $1,200,000 TO THE STATE OF INDIANA.**—Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned Commissioners, at the office of Winslow, Lanier & Co., in this City, until 12 o'clock M. of Saturday, the 22d day of June next, for loaning to the State of Indiana the sum of Twelve Hundred Thousand dollars, being part of a loan of Two Million dollars authorized by an Act of the General Assembly, for the purpose of obtaining money for repelling invasion, and providing for the public defence, approved May 13, 1861.

In addition to the above amount, $300,000 is reserved for sales in Indiana, making in all $1,500,000 now offered, of such authorized $2,000,000.

Such loan to bear an interest of Six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the first days of May and November, in the City of New-York, where the principal is reimbursable in twenty years from date, the interest between the date of sale and payment, and November 1, 1861, to be paid in advance; and for the payment of the interest and liquidation of the principal thereof, a special tax of Five cents on each Hundred dollars in value of the taxable property of the State has been levied, which tax is by such law to be collected annually until said bonds are paid or redeemed. In addition to which a regular tax of Two cents, and in 1863 and thereafter of Five cents is levied for reducing the State debt, making in all for the years 1861 and 1862, Seven cents, and for the year 1863 and thereafter, Ten cents on each One Hundred dollars valuation of taxables in the State applicable to the reduction of this loan.

Bonds payable to bearer, signed by the Governor, countersigned and registered, with coupons for interest, in sums of One Thousand dollars, will be issued for this loan, the bonds in sums of Five Hundred dollars, authorized by such law, being reserved for sales in Indiana.

No conditional proposals will be considered. The right is reserved to reject any and all of the bids as shall be considered will promote the best interests of the State.

Upon the acceptance of any proposal, ten per cent. of the amount of such bid must be paid down, for which a certificate will be given, bearing Six per cent interest from date; the remainder in nine equal monthly payments thereafter, or the whole or any part at such prior dates as may be preferred by the bidder.

The bids will be opened at 12 o'clock M., on June 22, 1861, by the undersigned, at the place of reception, in presence of such persons as may see proper to be present, and the loan awarded to the highest bidders, if accepted, on the Tuesday succeeding June 25th.

Proposals must be addressed, under seal, to the undersigned care of Winslow, Lanier & Co., No. 52 Wall-st., marked "Proposals for Loan."

NEW-YORK, May, 30, 1861.
JAMES M. RAY,
JESSE J. BROWN,
JOHN H. O'BOYLE, } Loan Commissioners.

**PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN OF $1,000,000.**
[OFFICIAL.]
SPRINGFIELD, Illinois, May 25, 1861.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Treasurer of the State of Illinois, in the City of Springfield, Illinois, until 12 o'clock noon of the 25th day of June, 1861, and at the American Exchange Bank, in the City of New-York, until 12 o'clock noon of the 1st day of July, 1861, for one million dollars of the Stock of the State of Illinois, to be issued in accordance with an act of the Legislature, entitled "An act creating a war fund and to provide for auditing all accounts and disbursements arising under the call for volunteers," approved May 2, 1861. The stock thus issued to be reimbursable at the pleasure of the State, after the year of our Lord 1879, in the City of New-York, to bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum from the 1st day of July, 1861—interest payable in the City of New-York, and to consist of bonds payable to bearer, with semi-annual interest coupons attached, payable on first Mondays of January and July of each year, in amounts as follows, to wit:

Two hundred and fifty thousand dollars in bonds of one hundred dollars each; two hundred and fifty thousand dollars in bonds of five hundred dollars each, and five hundred thousand dollars in bonds of one thousand dollars each.

The proposals must state the sum offered for each hundred dollars of stock, and the denominations of stock bid for, and must be unconditional, without reference to other offers. One per cent. of the amount offered must be deposited with some bank in the city of Springfield, Ill., or in the city of Chicago, Ill., or in the City of New-York, and a certificate showing such deposit must accompany the offer, subject to the order of the Treasurer of the State of Illinois, said certificates to be returned in case the offerings are not accepted.

The persons whose bids are accepted will be required to deposit the amount thereof with the Treasurer of the State of Illinois, at his office in the city of Springfield, Illinois, or at the American Exchange Bank, in the city of New York, subject to his order, within five days after the acceptance of their bids, at which time the bonds will be ready for delivery; the place where the offerings are accepted to be the place of the deposit and the delivery of the bonds unless otherwise specified in the bids. The right is reserved to reject any and all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the State.

The proposals must be sealed and addressed, William Butler, Treasurer, Springfield, Ill. "Proposals for Loan, 1861" Or William Butler, Treasurer of State of Illinois, at the American Exchange Bank, New-York. "Proposals for Loan, 1861."

RICHARD YATES,
Governor of the State of Illinois.
JESSE K. DUBOIS, Auditor.
WILLIAM BUTLER, Treasurer.

**FOR SALE—$300,000 SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS** of the City of Chicago, twenty years to run, interest payable semi-annually in New-York.

| | |
|---|---|
| The total issue authorized | $500,000 |
| Is for the purpose of extinguishing the floating debt of the city, which, to the extent of $100,000, has been done since May 1. | |
| The population of Chicago is about | 115,000 |
| Its total indebtedness on the 6th of May was nearly as follows: | |
| Bonds issued for hydraulic purposes | 1,105,000 |
| Bonds issued for sewerage purposes....$900,000 | |
| Less purchased by sinking fund and canceled....15,000— | 885,000 |
| City debt bonds outstanding | 484,000 |
| Floating debt | 500,110 |
| Total | $2,974,110 |
| Cash on hand belonging to water and sewerage funds | 202,000 |
| Total | $2,772,110 |

The City Charter provides that a special tax shall be levied annually to pay the interest on the sewerage bonds, and create a sinking fund to meet them at maturity.

The revenue from the hydraulic works exceeds the interest on that portion of the debt.

By act of the Legislature, the Common Council is ordered to levy a tax annually to pay the interest on the Bonds now offered. Apply to
G. S. ROBBINS & SON,
No. 54 William street, New-York.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO.,
NEW-YORK, June 3, 1861.

**THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS** Company, have declared a semi annual dividend of three per cent. out of the profits of the company, payable on and after SATURDAY the 22d instant, at the office of the Company, No. 29 William st., corner of Exchange-place.

The transfer books are now closed, and will remain closed until the morning of Wednesday, the 19th inst. By order of the Board,
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

**IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-ST.**—Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500 and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. Also on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evenings, from 4 to 7 P. M.
JOHN CASTREE, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

BROADWAY BANK, May 24, 1861.
**ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR** Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year, and for Inspectors of the next succeeding election, will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, the 11th day of June, proximo. The Poll will remain open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock, P. M. J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

**NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STAGE COMPANY.**—An election for Directors for the ensuing year will be held on MONDAY, the 10th inst., between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of the Company, in 39th-st., between Broadway and 7th-av.
E. W. WHIPPLE, Secretary.
New-York, June 1, 1861.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, May 29, 1861.
**DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS** have THIS DAY declared a Dividend of TEN PER CENT. upon the Capital Stock of the Company, payable at their office, No. 66 Wall st., on and after MONDAY, June 3, 1861. HENRY A. OAKLEY, Sec.

**CHEMUNG RAILROAD COMPANY.—THE** sixteenth semi-annual dividend of Four (4) per Cent., has been declared on the capital stock of the Company, payable on demand, at No. 30 Dey-st., up stairs.
WM. S. BOWN,
New-York, June 3, 1861. Sec. and Treas.

**NOTICE.—AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF** the Pennsylvania Coal Company will be held at the office of the Company, in Hawley, Wayne County, Penn., on TUESDAY, the 11th inst., from 8 to 9 o'clock A. M. The transfer books will be closed from the 6th to the 14th inst., both inclusive. EDWIN H. MEAD, Secretary.

**FRINK'S PATENT GAS-LIGHT REFLECTORS**—The cheapest and best light known; should be in every store; liberal discount to the trade. Manufactory No. 104 Worth-st.

# MEDICAL.

**WHITE'S COUGH TINCTURE—MADE ENTIRELY** from roots, is the best remedy for influenza, coughs, bronchitis, &c.; also, asthma and any other affection of the chest and lungs. To be had at No. 137 4th-av., near 14th-st. References to physicians and others who know its properties and value.

**PRESERVE YOUR BEAUTY.**
SYMMETRY OF FORM,
YOUR HEALTH AND MENTAL POWERS,
By using that safe, Pleasant, Popular and Specific Remedy known as
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.
Read the Advertisement in another column, and profit by it.
DISEASES AND SYMPTOMS ENUMERATED.
Cut it out and preserve it. You may not now require it,
BUT MAY AT SOME FUTURE DAY.
"It gives health and vigor to the frame,
And bloom to the pallid cheek."
It saves Long Suffering and Exposure.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS. CURES GUARANTEED.
See advertisement in another column.

**DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST.—MAY BE** confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cur. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B. —Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

**$500 REWARD!—DR. JEFFRIES' ANTIDOTE**, a specific mixture for the cure of gleet and similar disorders of a more serious nature. It makes a speedy cure without the least restriction of diet, drink, exposure or change in application to business. This desirable result is obtained in from two to ten days; it neither creates nausea nor offends the palate, and renders unnecessary all deviation in diet or interruption to usual pursuits, sound sleep or healthy digestion. Its ingredients are entirely vegetable, and no injurious effect, either constitutionally or locally, can be caused by its use. Price $1 per bottle. Also, as above, RING'S ROSE WASH, 2s. per bottle.
C. H. RING, General Agent, No. 155 Fulton-st.
N. B.—Sent to any address on receipt of the price.

**IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.**—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann st.

**A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE**—Containing nearly 300 pages and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease; with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment,—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage, to any address, on receipt of 25 cents in specie or postage-stamps, by addressing Dr. LA CROIX, Albany, N. Y.

**THE EVIL RESULTS ARISING FROM** early abuse and unhappy contamination, may be subverted by the powerful effect of "TRIESEMAR." Its *modus operandi* is fully laid down in the book "Human Frailty, or Physiological Researches." Sold by Dr. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal-st., New York. Sent free. Sold also by WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin st., New-York, and by T. WORTHINGTON, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Dr. BARROW may be consulted as usual at No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal-st., from 11 to 2, and from 4 till 8.

**SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S GREAT BENEFACTOR**—The greatest periodical remedy ever discovered. Infallible for the immediate removal of obstruction. Office No. 12 Laight-st., corner of Canal-st., where Dr. WARD is consulted confidentially, day or evening.

**CONSULT DR. WARD, NO. 12 LAIGHT-ST.**, corner of Canal-st. Dr. Ward's Unfortunate's Friend, and other great remedies are the unfailing reliance. Dr. Ward's Balm Gilead cures nervous disorders, impotence, spermatorrhœa. No interruption to business by his treatment. Attends till 10 P. M.

**DR. HOMER BOSTWICK WILL CONTINUE** the practice of his profession, and give especial attention to diseases of the Throat, Consumption, Female Complaints and Nervous Debility, caused by youthful indiscretion. Office, No. 35 East 12th-st., six doors west of Broadway.

**A CARD.—MRS. M. C. PRICE, PHYSICIAN, CAN** be consulted medically at No. 60 Amity-st., corner of Amity-place. Hours from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

**HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE** are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st. New-York City, established in 1834 for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division st. Book for nothing, that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence; is embellished with elaborate colored engravings portraying every feature and phase of disease; exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

# LEGAL NOTICES.

**SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF THE** application of the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York relative to acquiring and taking lands for the building of a COURT HOUSE in said County. Pursuant to the provisions of an Act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, entitled "An Act to enable the Supervisors of the County of New-York to acquire and take lands for the building of a Court-house in said County," passed April 10, 1861, the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York hereby give notice that they intend to present a petition to the Supreme Court of the state of New-York, at a Special Term of the said Court, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on Friday, the 21st day of June, 1861, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, praying for the appointment of three Commissioners to appraise the value of the land proposed to be acquired and taken for the purpose hereinbefore mentioned; that the lands and premises so proposed to be acquired and taken are bounded and described as follows, to wit: All that certain piece or parcel of land situated in the Sixth Ward of the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows, to wit: Commencing at a point on the southerly side of Chambers-street, distant seven feet from the northwesterly corner of the brown stone building now used for Court purposes, and fronting on said Chambers-street, running thence westerly along the southerly side of said Chambers-street three hundred and twenty feet, thence running southerly and parallel with Broadway two hundred feet, thence running easterly and parallel with Chambers-street three hundred and twenty feet, and thence running northerly and parallel with Broadway two hundred feet, to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New-York, May 21, 1861.
ABRAHAM R. LAWRENCE, Jr.,
Of Counsel to Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York. my.25 je.20

**NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—SAMUEL HALLETT, GEORGE W. McDOWELL, FRANCIS M. McDOWELL and NIROM M. CRANE against RICHARD REED.**—Summons for money demand on contract (Com not ser.)—To the above named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the Office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at our office, No. 38 Wall-st., City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs will take judgment against you for the sum of one thousand dollars, with interest from the 7th day of May, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, besides the costs of this action.
CHAPMAN & HITCHCOCK, Pl'ff's Att'y.
Dated NEW-YORK, May 8, 1861.

The complaint in the above entitled action, referred to in the above summons, was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 13th day of May, 1861.
CHAPMAN & HITCHCOCK, Pl'ffs Att'ys.
To RICHARD REED, Defendant. my14-law6wTu*

**SUPREME COURT—STATE OF NEW-YORK, COUNTY OF KINGS.—SCHUYLER SKAATS**, Plaintiff, against CHARLES GRISWOLD, JULIA G. HOSMER, EMILY S GRISWOLD, and ELIZABETH J. GRISWOLD, Defendants.—Summons for relief.—To the above named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the City Hall, Brooklyn, in said County, the 13th day of May, 1861, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated May 13, 1861. B. SKAATS, Plaintiff's Attorney,
My21-law6wTu. No. 111 Broadway, New-York.

**SUPERIOR COURT OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—FREDERICK HUMPHREYS against CHESTER M FOSTER and CHARLES H. LEE. NOTICE.**—In pursuance of the decree of the Supreme Court, in the above entitled action notice is hereby given to all creditors and other persons having demands against the firm or copartnership of F. Humphries & Co., of the City of New-York, to exhibit and present their said demands to the undersigned, the referee herein, at the office of William C. Russell, the receiver herein, No. 24 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on the first day of July, 1861.
Dated, New-York, May 25, 1861.
ABRAHAM R. LAWRENCE, JR., Referee.
m36-law3w

**IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE** Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against OSCAR C. ROBERTS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his law office, No. 128 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of October next.—Dated New York, 8th day of April, 1861.
JOHN LIVINGSTON, Administrator,
ap9-law6mTu* With the Will annexed.

**IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE** Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM HUYLER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the Subscriber, at her residence, No. 14 Morton-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 8th day of October next.—Dated, New-York, April 1, 1861.
ap2-law6mTu* LETTY HUYLER, Executrix.

**IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE** Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against M. JANE DAVIS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 66 Pine st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of July next.—Dated, New-York Jan. 14, 1861. SALEM T. RUSSELL, Administrator.
ja15-law6mTu*

# HELMBOLD'S REMEDIES.

AWFUL SACRIFICES!
DISEASE!!
DEATH—DEATH!
AWFUL SACRIFICES!
AWFUL SACRIFICES!
DISEASE! DEATH!
DISEASE! DEATH!
STRIKE AT THE ROOT OF THE DISEASE!
FOUR-FIFTHS FOUR-FIFTHS
FOUR-FIFTHS FOUR-FIFTHS

Of the diseases to which the Young and Old, Male or Female, and to which the Human Family are subject, have their origin from disease of the

GENERATIVE ORGANS.
GENERATIVE ORGANS.

Arising from Habits of Dissipation, Excesses, Indulgences

IN
MARRIED AND SINGLE LIFE,
MARRIED AND SINGLE LIFE,
OR ABUSE OF THESE ORGANS.

This is the opinion of the most eminent of the Medical Faculty and intelligent public. Among which diseases will be found
CONSUMPTION,
EPILEPTIC FITS,
GRAVEL, DROPSY,
LANGOR,
NERVOUSNESS.
*Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System,*
*Dimness of Vision,*
*Impotency and Insanity,*
*Pallid Countenance,*
*Sour Stomach, Sick Headache,*
*Hectic Flush, &c., &c.,*
CAUSED BY LOSS OF BLOOD.
MARRIED PERSONS,
MARRIED PERSONS,

Observe the statements. Physicians say Consumption is hereditary. Do not misconstrue their meaning; it has been transmitted to your children; you are to blame for excessive indulgences; it will be made known to you at that critical age when the system undergoes a change, from 15 to 25, requiring healthy constitutions, and to yourselves from 30 to 50, when another change is manifest. Being aware of the cause of your sufferings, none will confess. The family physician yourselves may advise. Punish, aye, even tie the hands, the desire and the disease still exists. Visit our

HOSPITALS—ASYLUMS—PRISONS,
HOSPITALS—ASYLUMS—PRISONS,

And there be convinced of the fact. We contend that is a disease requiring the aid of medicine to allay the passion, subdue the fever, heat or inflammation, from whatever cause originating. All affections of the

SEXUAL ORGANS
BRING ABOUT THE SAME RESULT
IN EITHER SEX. IN EITHER SEX,
IN EITHER SEX. IN EITHER SEX,

And all ages. We will here add to the young Man, the young Miss, and the more advanced in years, take no more pills, powders, nauseous compounds, cough medicines, &c., for those affections, knowing the cause of their existence.

TAKE HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.
NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.
NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.
PREPARED ACCORDING TO
PHARMACY AND CHEMISTRY;
PRESCRIBED AND USED BY

The most eminent Physicians; indorsed and recommended by distinguished Clergymen, Governors of States, Judges, the Press, and all who use it—everywhere—evidence of the most reliable and responsible character open for inspection. IT IS NO PATENT NOSTRUM. It is advertised liberally, and its basis is merit; and, depending upon that, we offer our preparation to the afflicted and suffering humanity with entire confidence.

PROPERTIES OF THE DIOSMA CRENATA

Were known as far back as two hundred years, and its peculiar effects on the Mental and Physical Powers are spoken of in the highest terms by the most eminent authors of the present and ancient date, among whom will be found Shakespeare, Byron, and others, stating that in the nervous and prostrated system, from over-taxation of powers, IT REANIMATES. Its effects are more pleasing, and it does not depress the nerves or spirits—the

ULTIMATUM

Of Narcotics and other Stimulants.

From this fact it has proved eminently successful in those symptoms of a nervous temperament, arising from sedentary habits and protracted application to business, literary pursuits, and confinement from the open air, and is taken by

MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN
THOUSANDS OF THE YOUNG
THOUSANDS OF THE YOUNG

Of both sexes die annually of the above diseases, and from diseases arising from "Habits of Dissipation." Diseases of these organs require the aid of a diuretic.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,
IS THE GREAT DIURETIC,

And a positive and specific remedy for diseases of the BLADDER,
KIDNEYS,
GRAVEL,
DROPSY
NON RETENTION AND INCONTINENCE OF URINE.
ORGANIC WEAKNESS,
ABUSE,
FEMALE COMPLAINTS,
FEMALE COMPLAINTS,

And all diseases of the Generative Organs, whether existing
IN YOUNG OR OLD,
MALE OR FEMALE,
MALE OR FEMALE,

From whatever cause originating, and no matter of how
LONG STANDING.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

Is pleasant in its taste and odor, immediate in its action, free from all "injurious properties," and is taken without "hindrance" from "business."

LITTLE OR NO CHANGE IN DIET.
LITTLE OR NO CHANGE IN DIET.
Cures at "Little Expense" and "No Exposure."
Cures at "Little Expense" and "No Exposure."

If you are suffering send or call for the remedy at once. Explicit directions accompany. Price ONE DOLLAR per bottle, or six for FIVE DOLLARS, delivered to any name, initial, Hotel, Post, Express Office or store.

TRY ONE BOTTLE.
TRY ONE BOTTLE.
PHYSICIAN IN ATTENDANCE.
FROM 8 A. M. TO 8 P. M.
HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS.
HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS.
EXTRACT BUCHU.
EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA.
PHYSICIANS PLEASE NOTICE.

We make no secret of ingredients. The Compound Buchu is composed of Buchu, Cubebs and Juniper Berries, selected by a competent Druggist, and are of the best quality.

PREPARED *In Vacuo*,
BY
H. T. HELMBOLD,
PRACTICAL AND ANALYTICAL CHEMIST.
Sold at HELMBOLD'S MEDICAL DEPOT,
No. 104 SOUTH 10TH-ST.,
Below Chesnut,
Where all letters must be addressed.
Sold in New-York at wholesale by
SCHIFFELIN, BROS. & CO., A. B. & D. SANDS.
WARD, CLOSE & CO., McKESSON & ROBBINS,
HALL, DIXON & FRASER, HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.
D. S. BARNES, P. D. ORVIS,
B. A. FAHNESTOCK, HULL & CO., F. C. WELLS & CO.,
And wholesale and retail by Druggists everywhere.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR "HELMBOLD'S."
TAKE NO OTHER.
Describe symptoms in all communications.
ADVICE GRATIS. CURES GUARANTEED.

NOTE.—Depot No. 104 South-10th-st. Send, call or write at once. The medicine adapted to each and every case WILL BE PREPARED, if necessary, entitling the patient to the benefit of advice and a speedy and permanent cure.
THE END
SO MUCH DESIRED, OR NO PAY.
All communications confidential.

# RAILROADS.

**NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.**
For Albany, Troy, North and West. Summer Arrangement, commencing Monday, May 27th, 1861.
11.00 A. M., fast Express train from 26th-st. Station.
For Williams Bridge, White Plains, Croton Falls, Dover Plains, and all local trains, see Time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Assistant Sup't.

**BROOKLYN CENTRAL AND JAMAICA RAILROAD.—NEW AND PERMANENT ARRANGEMENT.**—Old and direct route from the South Ferry, Brooklyn, to Jamaica, Rockaway, Hempstead, Syosset, Oyster Bay, Farmingdale, Yaphank, River Head, Greenport, Sag Harbor, and all intermediate stations. The trains of this Company will leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, and the village of Jamaica, daily, (Sundays excepted,) and make connection with trains at Jamaica, as follows:

TRAINS GOING EAST—Will leave South Ferry at 5.20, 7.15, 8.45, 9.45, 11.45 A. M., and at 1.45, 3.15, 4.15, 5.15, 6.30 P. M. Train at 8.45 A. M., connecting with train at Jamaica, for Greenport. Train at 11.45 A. M., connecting with train at Jamaica, for Syosset. Train at 3.15 P. M., connecting with train at Jamaica, for Yaphank. Train at 4.15 P. M., connecting with train at Jamaica, for Syosset. Train at 5.15 P. M., connecting with train at Jamaica, for Farmingdale.

TRAINS GOING WEST—Will leave Jamaica at 5.40, 7.30, 8.30, 10.00, 12.00 M., and at 2.00, 3.00, 4.30, 5.30, 6.45 P. M. Train at 7.30 A. M., connecting at Jamaica with train from Farmingdale. Train at 8.30 A. M., connecting at Jamaica with train from Yaphank. Train at 3.00 P. M., connecting at Jamaica with train from Greenport. Train at 5.30 P. M., connecting at Jamaica with train from Syosset.

SUNDAY TRAINS will run hourly, and leave as follows: South Ferry at 7.45, 8.45, 9.45, 10.45, 11.45 A. M., and at 12.45, 1.45, 2.45, 3.45, 4.45, 5.45, 6.45 P. M. Bedford at 8.05, 9.05, 10.05, 11.05 A. M., and at 12.05, 1.05, 2.05, 3.05, 4.05, 5.05, 6.05, and 7.05 P. M. East New York at 8.30, 9.30, 10.30, 11.30 A. M., and at 12.30, 1.30, 2.30, 3.30, 4.30, 5.30, 6.30, 7.30 P. M. Returning, leave Jamaica at 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 M., and at 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 P. M.

**LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SPRING ARRANGEMENT.—CHANGE OF TERMINUS AND RUNNING TIME.**—On and after FRIDAY, 10th May, 1861, Passenger Trains will arrive and take their departure from the Company's New Dépot, at Hunter's Point. Passengers going East leave James'-slip and 34th-st Ferries, New-York.

At 9:00 A. M. for Greenport.
12:00 M. for Syosset.
3:30 P. M. for Yaphank.
4:30 P. M. for Syosset
5:30 P. M. for Farmingdale.
6:30 P. M. for Jamaica.

Passengers for Hempstead, leave 9 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M.

Passengers for Jamaica, leave 9 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, 5:30 and 6:30 P. M.

Trains leave Hunter's Point on arrival of Ferry Boat from James'-slip.

**HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY AND TROY, CONNECTING WITH TRAINS NORTH AND WEST.** Trains leave:

| FROM CHAMBERS-ST. | FROM THIRTIETH-ST. |
|---|---|
| Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M. | 7:25, 11:25 A. M., and 3:56 and 5:25 P. M. |
| Troy and Albany (with sleeping car,) 10:15 P. M. | 10:45 P. M. (Sundays included.) |
| Poughkeepsie train, 6 A. M., 12:15 M., and 4 P. M. | 6:25 A. M., and 12:40 and 4:25 P. M. |
| Peekskill train, 5:30 P. M. | 5:55 P. M. |
| Sing Sing train, 9:50 A. M., and 3:45 and 4:30 P. M. | 10:15 A. M., and 4:10 and 4:55 P. M. |
| Fishkill train, 6:40 P. M. | 7:55 P. M. |

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

**NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.**—Passenger trains leave via Pavonia Ferry and Long Dock, from foot of Chambers-st. Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M. Mail at 8.30 A. M. This train remains over night at Elmira and proceeds the next morning. Way, at 4 P. M., for Middletown, Newburgh, and intermediate Stations. Night Express, *daily*, at 5 P. M. The train of Saturday stops at all Mail Train stations, and runs only to Elmira. CHAS. MINOT, Gen'l. Sup't.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

**RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD**—For Long Branch, Shrewsbury, Red Bank, &c. On and after April 15, cars will leave Long Branch daily, at 7½ A. M., connecting with steamboat TAMINEND, for New-York. Returning, the TAMINEND will leave foot of Robinson-st., at 4 P. M., connecting with cars for the above places.

**NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.**—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont, at 4:15 and 8:40 A. M. and 4:25 and 6:25 P. M.; for Monsey, at 4:25 and 6:25 P. M.; for Suffern, at 4:25 P. M.
THOS. H. HERRING, President.

# PROPOSALS.

## PROPOSALS FOR GUN CARRIAGE TIMBER.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, NAVY-YARD,
NEW-YORK, June 1, 1861.

Sealed proposals will be received at this Office, until THURSDAY, the 6th of June, 1861, at 6 o'clock P. M., for supplying Timber for fifty 9 inch Gun Carriages and twenty five 11-inch Gun Carriages.

The timber to be of "Jersey" oak, free of knots and checks—to be well seasoned and of the best quality.

To be indorsed "Proposals for Gun Carriage Timber," and addressed to the undersigned.
Commandant GUERT. GANSEVOORT,
Inspector of Ordnance.

DIMENSIONS OF TIMBER
For 25 11-inch Gun Carriages.

| | Length, Inches. | Breadth, Inches. | Thickness, Inches. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 50 Lower brackets | 93 | 24 | 10 |
| 50 Upper brackets | 73 | 17 | 10 |
| 25 Breast transoms | 40 | 15 | 9½ |
| 25 Rear transoms | 79 | 18 | 9 |
| 25 Front transoms, No. 1 | 67½ | 18½ | 9 |
| 25 Front transoms, No. 2 | 67½ | 16½ | 9 |
| For 25 11-inch Slides. | | | |
| 50 Rails | 224 | 16 | 12½ |
| 25 Front transoms, No. 1 | 86 | 21 | 8½ |
| 25 Front transoms, No. 2 | 86 | 17 | 8½ |
| 25 Middle transoms | 58 | 19 | 8½ |
| 25 Rear transoms, No. 1 | 86 | 16 | 8½ |
| 25 Rear transoms, No. 2 | 86 | 16 | 8½ |
| 25 Rear transoms, No. 3 | 86 | 15 | 8½ |
| 25 Front hurters | 55½ | 14½ | 12½ |
| 25 Rear hurters | 83½ | 9 | 8 |
| For 50 9-inch Gun Carriages. | | | |
| 100 Lower brackets | 69 | 12 | 7½ |
| 100 Upper brackets | 57 | 16½ | 7½ |
| 50 Breast transoms | 36 | 14 | 9 |
| 50 Rear transoms | 40½ | 21½ | 6½ |
| 50 Front axles | 67 | 9½ | 10½ |
| 100 Friction pieces | 44½ | 12½ | 7½ |
| 50 Breast pieces | 34 | 11½ | 3½ |

NAVY DEPARTMENT, CONSTRUCTION BUREAU, &c.,
JUNE 1, 1861.

**PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT** this Bureau until the 15th day of June for the complete construction and equipment of Steam Screw Gun-Boats, including spars rigging, sails, awnings boats, cables and anchors, tanks, casks, furniture, cooking apparatus, and all the outfits for a vessel of war ready for sea service.

The steam-machinery, the fuel for the same, the armament and provisions will be provided by the Government.

Proposals will only be received from ship builders who are *actually* engaged in that business, and satisfactory evidence to that effect will be required from parties proposing who are not known to the Department.

Upon application to this Bureau, parties will be furnished with a specification showing the dimensions of the vessel and the description and size of the materials; also, a section showing the length of the timbers amidships. Building plans will be furnished by the Department when a contract is made. With the specifications will be inclosed the form of contract the successful person will be required to execute, with sureties to the full amount of the contract.

The parties must state in their offer the total amount for which they will engage to do all that the contract and specifications require giving separate the amount demanded if the vessel be launched in sixty days in seventy-five days, in ninety days, and in one hundred and five days, from the date of the contract; the vessel in each case to be completed, and ready for sea in thirty days after being launched.

The Department reserves the right to accept the proposition most to the interest of the Government, and to reject them all, at its option.

Parties will state the number of vessels they will agree to deliver within the times specified.

NAVY-AGENT'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, May 13, 1861.

**FRESH BEEF AND VEGETABLES FOR THE NAVY.**—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until Wednesday, the fifth day of June, 1861, at noon, for the supply of such quantities of fresh beef and vegetables as may be required on the New-York station, during the fiscal year commencing on the first day of July next, and ending on the 30th June, 1862.

The beef and vegetables must be of good quality, and the best the market affords; and each article must be offered for by the pound.

Bond with approved security will be required in one-half the estimated amount of the contract, and twenty per centum in addition will be withheld from the amount of each payment to be made as collateral security for the due performance of the contract, which will on no account be paid until it is fully complied with.

Every offer must be accompanied (as directed in the act of Congress making appropriation for the naval service for 1846–7 approved 10th August, 1846,) by a written guarantee signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that he or they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation, within five days, with good and sufficient sureties to furnish the articles proposed.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by such guarantee. I. HENDERSON, Navy Agent.

**SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED** by the school officers of the VIth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until FRIDAY, 14th of June next, at 5 o'clock, P. M., for altering and repairing Primary School-house No. 2 in Bayard st. in said Ward.

Plans and specifications are on file and can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Two responsible and approved sureties, whose names must accompany the proposals, for the faithful performance of the contract, will be required from the successful bidder.

The school officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
FRANCIS O'RORKE,
OWEN KINNEY,
WALTER ROCHE,
Committee on Building and Furniture of the Board of School Officers VIth Ward.

# PUBLIC NOTICES.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, May 22, 1861.

**A BOARD OF NAVAL ENGINEERS IS** now in session at the New-York Navy-yard, for the examination of candidates for admission into the Engineer Corps of the Navy.

Qualified Engineers wishing to enter the Naval service in either of the grades of First, Second or Third Assistant Engineer, will present themselves before this Board, by whom they will be examined in accordance with the instructions and regulations governing the admission of candidates to these grades.
GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.

**LOST CHILDREN.—ON AND AFTER THE 1ST** of June lost children will be received and applied for at the Central Department of the Metropolitan Police, No. 413 Broome-st., after sunset.
By order of the Board.
S. C. HAWLEY, Chief Clerk.

# PUBLIC MEETINGS.

**NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.**—A stated meeting will be held on TUESDAY EVENING, June 4, at 7½ o'clock. FREDERIC KAPP, Esq., will read a paper on *DeKalb's First Visit to America*.
ANDREW WARNER, Recording Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND HAVRE STEAMSHIP CO.,
No. 7 Broadway.

**ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR** Directors of this Company, for the ensuing year, and for Inspectors of the next succeeding election, will be held at the office of the Company on MONDAY, June 24. The poll will remain open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock.

# SHIPPING.

## THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

| | |
|---|---|
| Chief Cabin Passage | $130 |
| Second Cabin Passage | 75 |
| FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL. | |
| Chief Cabin Passage | $110 |
| Second Cabin Passage | 60 |

The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

| | |
|---|---|
| PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. | AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. |
| ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. | CANADA, Capt. Anderson. |
| ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. | AMERICA, Capt. McAuley. |
| AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. E. M. Hockley. | NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie. |
| | EUROPA, Capt. J. Cook. |

SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, May 22.
EUROPA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 29.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 5.
AMERICA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 12.
AUSTRALASIAN, Hockley, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 19.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 26.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

**STEAMER OF TUESDAY, JUNE 11, TO IRELAND, ENGLAND, OR SCOTLAND. VIA GALWAY.**

The Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company's magnificent and well-known steamer
PRINCE ALBERT,
will leave from New-York on the above date, touching at St. John's to land mails and passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

| | |
|---|---|
| Cabin to Galway, Dublin or Liverpool | $75 and $100 |
| Cabin to St. John's | 35 |
| Steerage to Galway or any town in Ireland on a railway | 30 |

RETURN TICKETS.

Persons wishing to bring out their friends from the old country, can purchase return tickets from any town on a railway in Ireland at very low rates.

The steamer ADRIATIC will succeed the PRINCE ALBERT, leaving New-York June 25.

For passage or further information apply to
WM. H. WICKHAM,
At the office of the Company on the Wharf,
Foot of Canal-st., N. R.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

**FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.**
ON SATURDAY, JUNE 22.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER FULTON,
J. A. WOTTON, Commander,
will sail from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach st., on SATURDAY, June 22, at noon.

This steamship (unsurpassed for safety and comfort) has double engines under deck, inclosed by water-tight compartments which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.

For freight or passage apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE,
Agents, No. 7 Broadway.
The steamer ARAGO will sail July 20.

**FOR HAVANA,**
Completely armed, and carrying an extra complement of men, the United States Mail steamship
COLUMBIA,
Capt. R. ADAMS.
Will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on MONDAY, June 10, at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely, for Havana direct. For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & Co., No. 29 Broadway.

**STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL**, landing and embarking passengers at QUEENSTOWN, (Ireland.) The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| ETNA | SATURDAY, June 1 |
| EDINBURG | SATURDAY, June 8. |
| CITY OF WASHINGTON | SATURDAY, June 15 |

And every Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| First Cabin | $75 | Steerage | $30 |
| First Cabin to London | 80 | Steerage to London | 33 |
| First Cabin to Paris | 85 | Steerage to Paris | 38 |

Steerage Return Tickets, good for six months....$60

Passengers forwarded to Paris, Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at reduced through fares.

Persons wishing to bring out their friends can buy tickets here at the following rates, to New-York: From Liverpool or Queenstown, 1st Cabin, $75, $85 and $105. Steerage from Liverpool $40. From Queenstown $30.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers and carry experienced surgeons. They are built in water-tight iron sections, and have patent fire annihilators on board.

For further information apply, in Liverpool, to WILLIAM INMAN, agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow, to WM. INMAN, No. 5 St Enoch-square; in Queenstown, to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London, to EIVES & MACEY, No 61 King William-st.; in Paris, to JULES DECOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia, to JOHN G. DALE, No. 109 Walnut-st., or at the Company's offices. JOHN G. DALE,
Agent, No 15 Broadway, New-York.

**ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP PERSIA FOR LIVERPOOL.**—The PERSIA, JUDKINS, Commander, will sail from the stream on WEDNESDAY next, June 5. A steamboat will ply between the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, and the PERSIA, from 1½ to 1½ o'clock, to convey passengers and baggage on board.

In consequence of the great number of persons who go out in the small steamers, and the great risk arising therefrom, passengers are respectfully requested to take leave of their friends on the wharf, as they cannot be taken on board.

The AUSTRALASIAN will sail June 19.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

**THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP NEW-YORK**, G. WENKE, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30, North River foot of Chambers st., on
SATURDAY, June 9, at 12 o'clock M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
at the following rates:
First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage, apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

**FOR HAVANA, via NASSAU, N. P.—THE** British and North American Royal Mail steamship KARNAK, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports from the Company's wharf at Jersey City, on

| | |
|---|---|
| SATURDAY | May 25. |
| SATURDAY | June 22. |

RATES OF PASSAGE.

| | |
|---|---|
| To Nassau | $45. |
| To Havana | 60. |

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

**STEAMER ADRIATIC, TUESDAY, JUNE 25**—The magnificent steamer ADRIATIC, J. WALKER commander, will leave on above date for Galway. Through tickets will be issued, without additional expense, to the principal towns of England, Ireland and Scotland. For passage, or further information, apply to W. H. WICKHAM, office on Wharf, foot of Canal st.

**UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, NO. 262 BROADWAY**—Passports issued through J. B. NONES. Adopted citizens must produce certificates.

# STEAMBOATS.

**JUNE, 1861.—SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S & BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN AND RED BANK.**—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st., N. R.

| LEAVE NEW-YORK. | | LEAVE RED BANK. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sunday, June 2 | 9 A. M. | Sunday, June 2 | 3½ P. M. |
| Monday, June 3 | 10½ A. M. | Monday, June 3 | 3½ P. M. |
| Tuesday, June 4 | 11½ A. M. | Tuesday, June 4 | 3½ P. M. |
| Wed'sday, June 5 | 3½ P. M. | Thursday, June 6 | 6½ A. M. |
| Thursday, June 6 | 3½ P. M. | Friday, June 7 | 7 A. M. |
| Friday, June 7 | 3½ P. M. | Saturday, June 8 | 7 A. M. |
| Saturday, June 8 | 3½ P. M. | Saturday, June 8 | 6½ P. M. |
| Sunday, June 9 | 8 A. M. | Sunday, June 9 | 3½ P. M. |
| Monday, June 10 | 3.30 P. M. | Monday, June 10 | 7 A. M. |
| Tuesday, June 11 | 4½ P. M. | Tuesday, June 11 | 7 A. M. |

FARE 35 CENTS.

**FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT AND NEW YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.**—On and after Monday, April 1, 1861, the elegant and fast-sailing iron steamer FLUSHING, Capt. WM. H. NIMMO, will commence running daily, Sundays excepted, without any alteration of time, up to the 1st day of October, 1861, as follows: Leave Flushing at 7:30 A. M., 11 A. M., and 3 P. M. Returning leave New-York, from Fulton Market wharf, at 9:30 A. M., 1:30 and 5 P. M., landing each way at College Point. No freight taken to College Point on the 5 o'clock trip. Arrangements have been made to run a line of stages to Whitestone on the arrival of the boat at College Point. Fare, 15 cents.
WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

**SMITH'S LINE.—STEAMER CHAMPION, TWO** trips daily, except Sundays, from Harrison st. Pier, for Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Irvington, Tarrytown and Nyack, at 9 o'clock A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M., touching at Amos-st., (omitting the 9 A. M. trip on Fridays.)

Steamer ISAAC P. SMITH, every afternoon, except Sundays, at 3¼ o'clock, for Yonkers, Nyack, Rockland Lake and Haverstraw.

**SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS FOR ORIENT, GREENPORT AND SAG HARBOR.**—Steamer MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. HAVENS, leaves James slip (Pier No. 32 East River) TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 5 o'clock, stopping at Fort Schuyler. Returning, leaves Sag Harbor alternate days, at 4½ o'clock P. M.

**THE AURORE LEAVES JAY-STREET** pier DAILY, (without exception,) at 8 A. M., for Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point, Verplank's and Peekskill; returning, leaves Peekskill at 1½ P. M. Touches at West 10th (Amos) and 30th sts.

**STEAMER METAMORA—TO YONKERS**, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Nyack, Rockland Lake, Sing Sing and Haverstraw. Leaves pier foot of Jay-st., at 9 A. M., and 4:30 P. M. Omitting 9 A. M. trip on Fridays, and Sing Sing on 4:30 trip.

**NIGHT BOAT TO NEW-HAVEN.—THE** TRAVELER leaves at 11 P. M., arriving in time for early morning trains. The ELM CITY leaves at 3 P. M. Passengers for Meriden and Hartford go North from New-Haven at 11 P. M.

**SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR HAVERSTRAW.**—The steamer METAMORA leaves Pier foot of Jay-st., every SUNDAY MORNING at 8 A. M., making the usual landings.

**STEAMER BROADWAY, FOR YONKERS**, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing and Haverstraw, EVERY AFTERNOON at 4 o'clock, from pier foot of Jay-st., touching at Amos-st., (West 10th-st.)

**FOR NORWALK DIRECT—CONNECTING** with the Danbury Railroad. The steamer ALICE PRICE leaves Catharine Market daily at 2 P. M.; leaves Norwalk daily at 8¼ A. M. Fare 50 cents.

# EXCURSIONS.

**EXCURSIONS.—CLIFFWOOD GROVE, OPPOSITE** Keyport, N. J., will be open to Sunday Schools and Societies, with satisfactory references. The steamboat Keyport can be chartered on reasonable terms—application to be made to captain of steamboat Keyport, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

# AMUSEMENTS.

**BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.**
The following unequaled wonders are to be seen at
ALL HOURS.
YOUNG ESAU, EIGHT YEARS OLD,
covered with hair, with BEARD AND WHISKERS an inch long—a wonderful phenomena.
THE WONDERFUL VIRGINIA DWARF FAMILY,
MAJOR HIRAM WALTERS,
aged 51 years, only 38 inches high.
MISS ROXANA WALTERS,
aged 45 years, and only 20 inches high;
MISS KATE WALTERS,
42 years old and only 34 inches high,
constituting the most remarkable
FAMILY OF LILIPUTIANS EVER KNOWN.
RELICS FROM FORT SUMTER,
THE OLD WASHINGTON FLAG,
SWISS BEARDED LADY, THE LILIPUTIAN QUEEN, ALBINO FAMILY, WHAT IS IT? LIVING HAPPY FAMILY, LIVING MONSTER SNAKES, THE LIVING SEAL, 850,000 CURIOSITIES, &c.
The new and splendid NATIONAL DRAMA,
ANDERSON, THE PATRIOT OF SUMTER,
CLARI; OR, HOME, SWEET HOME.
This afternoon and evening at 3 and 7¾ o'clock.
Admission to all, 25 cents; children under 10, 13 cts.

**LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.**
ONE HUNDRED AND NINETY-FIVE NIGHTS.
THREE HUNDRED AND SEVEN THOUSAND PEOPLE.
TO-NIGHT AND EVERY NIGHT,
THE SEVEN SISTERS,
UNCLE SAM'S MAGIC LANTERN,
ALL THE NEW UNION TABLEAUX.

**WINTER GARDEN.**
CARRIAGES MAY BE ORDERED AT 10½ O'CLOCK.
TUESDAY, June 4.
UNPARALLELED and TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS of
Mr. SOTHERN,
In Gaylor's Comic Drama, entitled
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN
AT HOME.
Three hours continuous ROARS of LAUGHTER.
The GREATEST COMIC HIT of the AGE.
Brilliant effects. Exquisite NEW SCENERY.
MUSIC, SINGING, DANCING,
SKATING.
The whole space of the stage covered with
CROWDS of Ladies and Gentlemen on SKATES.
MR. BLAKE
in his great role of
BINNY.
Mr. VINING BOWERS....as....ASA TRENCHARD.

**THE ORIGINAL GENERAL TOM THUMB**
At Hope Chapel, No. 720 Broadway,
Every AFTERNOON at 3, and EVENINGS at 8.
EXTRA MORNING MATINEE SATURDAY, AT 11.
Mr. GUSTAVUS GEARY, Tenor, and his Daughter,
Miss MINA GEARY, Soprano,
Mr. W. TOMLIN, Baritone and Buffo, and Mr. DE VERE, Tenor.
ADMISSIONS:

| | |
|---|---|
| Day Entertainment....25c. | Evening....15c. |
| Children under ten....13c. | Children under ten....10c. |
| Reserved seats....25c. | |

Box Office open from 9 to 4.

A WINTER VIEW OF
**"NIAGARA FALLS BY MOONLIGHT,"**
By the celebrated artist GEO. L. BROWN.
On exhibition at the CRAYON ART GALLERY,
No. 756 Broadway, corner 8th-st., for the benefit of the "Patriotic Fund." GEO. WARD NICHOLS.

**"THE NORTH."**
CHURCH'S PICTURE OF
ICEBERGS.
Exhibited for the benefit of the PATRIOTIC FUND.
At GOUPIL'S, No. 772 Broadway.

# MUSICAL.

**LESSONS ON THE PIANO $10 PER QUARTER**, or piano and French together $15, by an experienced teacher from the Conservatoire de Musique, Paris. Reference—H. M. Pierce, Esq., President Rutgers Institute. Address C. B. H., Box No. 184 *Times* Office.

**H. WORCESTER'S**
**IMPROVED PIANO-FORTES.**
MANUFACTORY AND SALESROOM,
FOURTEENTH-ST.,
Corner of 3d-av.

For a quarter of a century the instruments manufactured at the above establishment have ranked among the first in the country. In durability, strength and efficacy of tone and touch, they are highly appreciated by all who have given them a thorough trial. The proprietor, by giving his personal attention to the manufacture of each instrument, in all its details, is enabled to guarantee superior excellence and reliability in every respect.

**BANJO, BANJO, BANJO, TAUGHT**
IN TWELVE LESSONS, FOR $4,
FOR $4.
AN OPPORTUNITY FOR EVERY PERSON TO LEARN.
The pupil guaranteed proficient in the above lessons.
Six Lessons by Figures sent to any address on the receipt of
ONE DOLLAR.
Any person can learn from them that can read figures.
Full explanations sent how to tune the banjo.
GEO. C. DOBSON, No. 192½ Varick-st., New-York.

**LIGHTE & BRADBURYS'**
NEW SCALE OVERSTRUNG BASS PATENT INSULATED FULL IRON FRAME GRAND and SQUARE PIANO-FORTES, No. 421 Broome st.
What everybody says must be true; everybody says they are the best, therefore they must be the best.

**STEINWAY & SONS' GOLD MEDAL**
PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS
Are now considered the best Pianos manufactured, and are warranted for five years.
Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway.

**PIANOS, MELODEONS, ALEXANDRE ORGANS**, and all kinds of musical instruments, sheet music, music books, and all kinds of musical merchandise at the lowest possible prices. Second-hand pianos at great bargains, from $25 to $150. One 7-octave second-hand front round corners, fancy legs, fretwork desk, and overstrung, for $175. Pianos and melodeons to rent, and rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same.
HORACE WATERS, Agent,
Nos. 333 and 481 Broadway, New-York.

**PIANOS.—M. WALKER, No. 167 FULTON-ST.**, Brooklyn. New and second hand Pianos for sale and to hire at reduced prices.

# MILITARY EQUIPMENTS.

**KNAPSACKS, HAVERSACKS, CANTEENS AND WATER-PROOF BLANKETS.**
3,000 Knapsacks,
4,000 Haversacks,
1,000 Canteens, covered,
10,000 Water-proof Blankets,
For sale by
F. C. WAGNER,
No. 91 Liberty-st.

**SOLDIERS' CAMP-KNIVES.**
The New-York Knife Company, Walden, Orange County, N. Y., are engaged in the manufacture of superior articles of Camp Knives, which shut down and are very compact, consisting of a knife and fork, and knife, fork and spoon. The above we can recommend to the trade, and soldiers going to the war or in camp.
BLIVEN & MEAD, Agents, No. 245 Pearl-st., N. Y.

**FOR THE ARMY AND NAVY.**
HANDKERCHIEFS.
Silk Pocket Handkerchiefs,
Cotton Pocket Handkerchiefs,
For sale in any quantity, very low, by
FROST & CUSHMAN,
Importers and Manufacturers, No. 59 Murray-st.

**TENTS FOR THE ARMY.—COTTON DUCK** of every known size, pattern and weight of material.
Also,
TENT CLOTHS,
TARPAULINS, HAMMOCK STUFFS, WAGON COVERS,
of all widths and weight, plain and twilled.
For sale by FOX & POLHEMUS,
No. 59 Broad-st., corner Beaver.

**CAST STEEL RIFLED CANNON.—FOR** sale a six-pounder, cast-steel rifled cannon, with one hundred round of shot, "James' Patent." The cannon in form is according to regulation of the United States service; has the trunnions cast on the gun from the solid; weighs about 700 pounds; is not made from semi-steel or carbonized iron, but from a natural steel-iron, converted into cast-steel, and worked down from a solid cast-steel ingot weighing 1,472 pounds; was made for a foreign Government beautifully finished and polished, and is, without doubt, the finest cast-steel cannon in the world. For price and particulars, address CANNON, Box No. 166 *Times* Office.

**MILITARY LEATHER.—WE WOULD IN**vite the attention of those making military equipments to our stock of Black and Russet Leather, suitable for cartridge-boxes, scabbards and belts, together with skirting, harness bridle, sole and upper leather, with various other articles in the line. Also machine-stretched leather banding, either single or double, of all sizes, with a variety of lace leather, &c., &c.
WM. KUMBEL & SON, No. 33 Ferry-st.

**MILITARY UNIFORMS.—WE HAVE ON** hand the United States Regulation Light and Dark Blue Kerseys, and are prepared to make any quantity of uniforms at short notice.
HANFORD & BROWNING, No. 326 Broadway.
N. B.—Fancy Uniforms for Home Guards and Volunteers, made at short notice.

**SURGEON'S COMPLETE ARMY AND NAVAL OUTFITS OF SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, MEDICINE CHESTS**, always on hand, or manufactured for special orders. Having furnished these supplies for several of our first-class volunteer regiments, I am prepared to offer superior selections for those now forming.
V. W. BRINKERHOFF, No. 88 William-st.

# THE TURF.

**FASHION COURSE PLEASURE GROUND ASSOCIATION.**—Trotting Race—Purse and stake $750—TUESDAY, June 4, 1861, at 3½ o'clock precisely, good day and track.

The following entries have been made:

| | |
|---|---|
| Samuel Crooks enters | s. stallion Shepard F. Knapp |
| Owner enters | Gray Gelding |
| Samuel McLaughlin enters | s. filly Jessie |
| H. Jones enters | br. b. Filly |
| H. Woodruff enters | b. Filly |

Mile heats, best three in five, in harness.

All the horses in this race are three years old.

Steamer *Mattono* will leave Fulton Market-slip at 1 P. M., connecting with the cars at Hunter's Point at 1:20 P. M. for the Course. James-slip ferry leaves every half hour, connecting with all the trains. 3d and 6th av. cars connect with the 34th-st. ferry. Pleasant drives. Roads to the Course: 83th st. ferry, through Astoria; 34th st. ferry, through Jackson av.; 23d and 10th-st ferries through Newtown; Houston and Grand-st. ferries, through Williamsburgh; Peck-slip ferry to Williamsburgh; Stages from 34th and 86th-st. ferries to the Course. Members' stand reserved for ladies. Judges to be appointed by the Directors of the Association. JOSEPH CROCHERON, Manager.

# IRON AND HARDWARE.

**TIN-PLATE, SHEET-IRON, ZINC, &c.**—TIN and TERNE PLATE, CHARCOAL and COKE, SHEET-IRON—Belgian, Russian, English, American, ZINC, COPPER, SPELTER, BLOCK-TIN, WIRE, &c. For sale by A. A. THOMPSON & CO., No. 215 Water-st.

# LOAN OFFICES.

**MONEY ADVANCED ON DIAMOND JEWELRY**, watches and plate, or bought for cash at the highest prices, by LOUIS AARON,
No. 732 Broadway, under New-York Hotel.

# THE SECESSION REBELLION.

*[Continued from First Page.]*

### EXHIBITION OF THE WHITWORTH GUN.

A specimen of the famous Whitworth rifled cannon was exhibited in front of the City Hall yesterday, and attracted much attention from military men and citizens generally. It is one of the four that arrived in the *Persia* the other day, as a present to the Government from Americans residing in England. Two more of the same kind are on their way, and it is said that loyal Americans in England have secured the monopoly for the present of all the cannon that are turned out of Mr. WHITWORTH's manufactory. The gun exhibited yesterday is a 12 pounder, made of cast steel, nine feet in length, and weighs 1,000 pounds. After being examined by thousands of persons yesterday, it was placed in charge of Capt. WHITELY, of Governor's Island, and taken thence, where its capacity will be tested to day by competent officers.

### THIRTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT.

This regiment, numbering 900 men, under the command of Col. J. H. HOBART WARD, are encamped at East New-York, on grounds near the Cemetery of the Evergreens. The men are all well, and the regiment have lost but one member, who was accidentally drowned while bathing in Jamaica Bay.

### HOME GUARD—PALACE GARDEN.

The Home Guard will meet at Palace Garden, for the purpose of drill, and in order to receive fresh recruits for the organization.

### DE KALB REGIMENT.

This excellent body of soldiers, stationed at Yorkville-park, have reached an admirable standard of drill, and are awaiting anxiously for marching orders, which they anticipate receiving during the present week. The regiment is full, and no more recruits can be taken at present.

### TWENTY-NINTH REGIMENT.

Bellevue Garden is still occupied by this regiment. They received a few cases of equipments yesterday, and will be fully supplied in a few days, when they will be prepared to receive marching orders.

### THE TURNERS AT TURTLE BAY.

The commander of this regiment, Col. WEBER, is confident that they will soon depart for actual service. The men were provided with muskets yesterday, but were somewhat disappointed in not receiving rifles.

### THE CAMP AT FORT SCHUYLER.

Col. BAKER's California Regiment, which has been encamped for several days at Throgg's Neck, yesterday occupied Fort Schyler, Col. J. McLEOD MURPHY's regiment crossing over to the Long Island shore and taking possession of the encampment at Willett's Point just vacated by the Second Maine Regiment. The condition of both regiments will be greatly benefited by the change. Col. BAKER's men will have shelter and the conveniences of the camp, which they have been without since Friday, while the Sappers and Miners have one of the most beautiful and healthful posts on Long Island Sound. Some twenty persons belonging to the Maine Regiment, who were too ill to move when the camp broke up, have recovered, and will follow their comrades soon.

### COMMISSARY'S DEPARTMENT.

Requisitions for arming and equipping the Twenty-eighth Regiment, Col. DONNELLY, and the Sixteenth Regiment, Col. THOMAS A. DAVIS, have been received at the above Department.

### ANDERSON ZOUAVES.

Four companies belonging to this regiment are quartered at Snedikers, Long Island; the remaining six companies are in barracks at the Newark Bay Hotel, N. J. Great activity prevails, and the men are rapidly becoming efficient in drill. Mr. A. V. MEEKES, of the Seventh Regiment, has accepted a Captaincy in this corps; a number of his former comrades, unwilling to remain inactive, have placed themselves under his command. Col. RIKER states that his men are all ready, and are anxiously waiting marching orders.

### DISTINGUISHED ROGUES.

The photographic portraits of "JEFFERSON DAVIS, the traitor," and "JOHN B. FLOYD, the robber," were yesterday labeled and added to the collection in the Rogue's Gallery at Police Head-quarters. The compliment is well deserved.

### BURNHAM'S BREECH LOADING RIFLED CANNON.

One of the "Burnham" six pounder breech loading Rifled Cannon will be exhibited in the Park, front of the City Hall, on Wednesday evening next, 5th inst., from 10 to 4 o'clock. This piece of ordnance was invented by O. R. BURNHAM, Esq., of this City. It has been thoroughly tested, and its principles are now submitted to the public.

### SHOT WHILE RUNNING GUARD.

Late on Sunday night, one JAMES PEENEY attempted to enter the camp of the Third Regiment stationed at the Battery. He was challenged by the sentinel, but failing to answer, was fired upon. The ball entered his leg, causing a bad wound.

### THE PRIZE COMMISSIONERS.

The schooner *Lynchburgh*, which was captured by the *Quaker City* off the Cape and sent to this port from Hampton Roads by flag-officer PRENDERGAST, arrived at Quarantine late on Sunday night, and was handed over to the Prize Commissioners yesterday. She is from Rio Janeiro, and was bound to Richmond with a cargo of coffee.

## THE MOVEMENTS OF THE TWELFTH REGIMENT.

COLUMBIA MILLS, ALEXANDRIA COUNTY, VA.,
CAMP MANSFIELD, Twelfth Regiment, N. Y. S. M.,
WEDNESDAY, May 29, 1861.

DEAR ——: At last I have the pleasure of writing to you from the enemy's soil, or at least where the enemy were quartered on the day of our evening's advance. On Friday morning at ten minutes past 1, we started on our silent march from Camp Anderson. On the Thursday evening previous, at about 9 o'clock, we received orders to unpack our knapsacks, take out all our clothing except our blankets, make them up into a bundle, and put them in one corner of our houses, to put nothing in our knapsacks but our blankets, take with us in our haversacks the rations previously dealt out to us, and each man to have his canteen filled with water. At half-past 10 came the order for every man to turn in and sleep, with all his accoutrements and musket at his side, ready to turn out at a moment's notice. Every one was in the highest glee, although none in the ranks had the remotest idea of where we were going. Various were the surmises, but most of them centered upon an attack upon Alexandria. We all turned in, and at about 1 o'clock the call came, and every man sprang up, buckled on his accoutrements, and shouldering his musket, was in line and ready to march in ten minutes. Many were the glances cast at our howitzers, still untouched and standing upon the parade-ground; many the hopes that they were to accompany us; but we were doomed to disappointment, for at ten minutes past 1 the Colonel gave the order to march, and away we started for the Long Bridge, to await further orders. The Twelfth were the first on the ground, and there we waited for about three-quarters of an hour. At last, looking towards the Virginia shore, we saw a fire suddenly blaze up, about half-way down to Alexandria. At that moment the order "Forward, march" was given, and away we went, filing between two columns of the Michigan Regiments, passing the chief officers in command of the expedition, and also the detachment stationed at this end of the bridge, with their brass pieces pointing towards the Virginia end, commanding the whole length, and giving the boys a hint of what they might expect to receive from an enemy at the other end. But away we went, laughing, talking, joking softly, among ourselves, in full good humor. At last we reached the Virginia end, and still Uncle Sam's pickets stationed at intervals, and after reaching the opposite shore we found small detachments of Federal troops stationed all along for nearly a mile. Thus we marched about four miles, and finally turned into the woods on the side of the railroad track, just as a part of Sherman's Battery, with a detachment of cavalry, swept past. Here, for the first time, the boys began to grumble, as they wanted to go right on to Alexandria without stopping. But in obedience to orders, we encamped at the base of Arlington Heights as advance guard in this direction. From our position at daybreak we could see the Stars and Stripes floating from the flag staff at Alexandria, with only one thing to mar our joy, and that, the reception at noon of the sad intelligence of the death of Col. ELLSWORTH. It was a dearly bought joy, but the report of his death kindled in our troops an eagerness for a conflict, clearly discernible in every feature. And swiftly and softly was heard whispered from mouth to mouth, "Is ELLSWORTH dead?" The answer, "Yes," bringing to the face of the hearer the fixed look of sorrow and determination, told but too plainly that the spirit of revenge waited but for an opportunity to utter itself. At 6 P. M. we broke up our camp and marched about 1¾ miles to the Columbia Mills, where the Twelfth still remains, waiting further orders. Part of the regiment is quartered in the old cotton factory, which has not been running for 30 years, and in such a tumble-down condition that a New-York Sanitary Committee would have it razed immediately. Part are quartered in the present mills, and the rest in two or three houses in close proximity, while the Colonel has established his head-quarters at the house of the overseer. Our picket-guards are stationed for miles around, and every little while bring in somebody who is not the happy possessor of a pass. Last night I was stationed at the outer post, on the New Bridge road, and while on relief had quite a long conversation with Mr. FRAZIER, a gentleman owning property just beyond our outpost. He inquired very eagerly if we knew how long we were to remain here. I assured him I did not, at the same time asking his reason for inquiring. He said: "Because I want you to stay here until these troubles are through. When I get hold of a good thing I want to keep it. I would like that my wife and family should remain here. While your regiment is stationed here I feel perfectly safe, as you have all behaved like gentlemen; but as soon as your regiment leaves I shall send my family all to Washington. I like your Colonel very much." Some of the New-Jersey regiment have been down to the house of a man named ADDISON, and because he would not sell provisions, they took them, demanded the keys of the house, broke some of his furniture, and because he threatened to shoot them, (after appealing to their Colonel for protection and receiving none,) they have arrested him. They next threatened to burn his house, and Mrs. ADDISON fearing violence, removed her family to the house of Mr. FRAZIER, and appealed to Col BUTTERFIELD for protection. It was immediately granted. A guard of eight picked men and a Sergeant sent down and woe to the one who is found prowling about—their orders are to fire, and fire they will. It is pleasant to know that we have a Colonel who is determined to suppress all disorder, and always ready to give succor in time of need; and he may rest assured he will find plenty in the ranks of the Twelfth ready and glad to help him in his humane desires, even it it may be against Northern troops. With sorrow we learn that one of the New-York Seventh's pet lambs was seen the other day frolicking about in Mr ADDISON's strawberry bed. We see, in the New-York *Herald*, the *special organ* of the New-York Seventh, that they appeared more joyful than any of the other regiments on the night of the advance. We can only explain it to the *Herald*, that most probably the pet lambs were full of frolic at the prospect of good *grazing*.

The Colonel paid a visit to our post yesterday, as usual, and finding an outpost a mile from the picket guard, the following conversation ensued: "Who placed you here?" "The Corporal of the guard by order of the Officer of the day, Sir." "Why do you not get in the shade—why do you get in the sun?" "Because from my position here, I command a view of the road for one mile on both sides, and the surrounding country also." "Very well," said the Colonel, "keep out of the sun and in the shade as much as possible, and remember you must take good care of yourself."

Thus you see, he is watchful of our interests, ever thinking of us. New-York need have no fear of sickness among the members of the Twelfth, for, with the fatherly care of Col BUTTERFIELD, and the services of our kind and competent surgeon, Dr. THURSTON ably assisted by his second, Dr. WEIR, I assure you the boys will be well taken care of. Every one at present is in good health. Although the Twelfth has performed the hardest work, endured the greatest hardships, yet the regiment is the most healthy yet sent out here. The *first* to plant her foot upon Virginia soil, the Twelfth will be the last to leave it while her services are here required.

I remain, yours as ever, J. T. R.

## FROM THE EIGHTH NEW-YORK REGIMENT.

ARLINGTON HEIGHTS, VA., CAMP SANFORD,
HEAD QUARTERS EIGHTH REG'T N. Y. S. T.,
Thursday, May 30, 1861.

DEAR ——: Last night thirty of our company, myself included, were on picket guard, in company with twenty of our troop, with two pieces of artillery; we were picketed about a mile from the camp, at the junction of two roads, through a dense wood—one road leading to Harper's Ferry, the other somewhere into the interior of Virginia. When we got to our station, we planted our pieces and grouped ourselves around them, every man on the alert, ready for immediate action. Before settling ourselves in our station we posted ten men, five on each road as a lookout. With the exception of these ten men, we were clustered around the pieces, talking to each other in whispers; we must have been a queer looking crowd—the horses for the pieces were "laretted" back of us in the woods; the pieces commanded both roads, and our orders were, if we were attacked, to keep up a running fire towards our camp, (in case we could not hold our position,) and a worse road than the one we would have had to travel, *you* have never seen. There was no occasion for retreating, however. An incident occurred during the night which stirred us up a little, and brought us to our feet quite briskly. There is a company of regulars stationed somewhere in our neighborhood, who are detailed as a scouting party, and well do they fulfill the duty assigned them. They have but just returned from duty in Texas, where they have been in active service for two years. They are a splendid set of fellows—most beautifully mounted on spirited horses, and are nearly all Irish. We were all at our stations, seated quietly on the ground, when suddenly we heard the tramp of horses approaching us—at the same time we heard the hail of our sentinel—then it would have done you good to have seen our boys. They were all on their nerve, and "eager for the fray," ready at their stations, as were the artillerymen at theirs. It looked as though there was work on hand, but we were again doomed to disappointment. It was a scouting party of the aforementioned "Texan Rangers," as our boys will insist on calling them, who were out on duty. Their Sergeant rode into our quarters and satisfied us that things were all right, when they all came up, and we had quite a nice time. Such little incidents as this make picket duty very pleasant.

We are now under the command of Gen. McDOWELL. The Eighth Regiment are his special body guard. All the troops here are under his command, and are known as the "Division of Eastern Virginia," whose orders are, we understand, to retake Harper's Ferry, and to occupy and hold Richmond. If that is so, (I only know it as a rumor,) there is hot work in store for the boys.

There is also another rumor in camp to-day, that Gov. LETCHER has notified us to be off in ten hours, to date from 9 o'clock this morning. It is now 5 o'clock P. M., and there does not appear to be any preparation for a hasty departing. The boys are now busy cooking their supper. Our Captain has just told me that the notice to leave is true. I think that, if JEFF. DAVIS wants us to leave here, he will have to come and show us how to do it.

CAMP McDOWELL, Friday, May 31, 1861.

You will see by the heading that the name of our camp has been changed, in compliment to Gen. McDOWELL. No sign of any sudden movement as yet. I went over to the Sixty ninth Regiment quarters this morning. They are busy throwing up embankments, and work very hard, and willingly. They are also engaged cutting a military road through the woods 25 feet wide, which is to lead directly from the Potomac to the different encampments. There is not another regiment in the country that have done as much hard work, or are doing as much, as the Sixty-ninth of New-York City. There are a great many joining them. A lot of men who came out with the Second Regiment, and refused to take the oath for three years, have joined them. The Thomas Francis Meagher Zouaves have also been added to their ranks. They could recruit any number of Irishmen here, but they will not have them.

This has been a splendid day, very cool, and just the kind of a day to walk around. I walked about 16 miles—got back to camp about 4 o'clock P. M. Went down the Potomac River as far as the Chain Bridge, where there are a lot of Secessionists encamped. They are well watched. While we, (myself and another of my company,) were on the tramp, we met some of the "Texan Rangers." The more I see of these men the more I become satisfied that they are uncommon good men. They are each armed with a breach loading rifle, and one of the largest sized Colt's navy revolvers. They swear, that if the opportunity offers, they will make themselves felt. They pray for a fight with the "blowers," as they call them, and say they will show them what it is to fight.

We went over to Georgetown after we came from the chain bridge, and had a fine time. We were called into a house by a lady who used to live in Syracuse, New-York. We staid nearly an hour, which was spent very pleasantly, and when we took our departure she presented each of us with a splendid bouquet of very choice flowers, with an invitation, if we are again in Georgetown, to call upon her with any of our New-York friends. She wears a breastpin with a likeness of Col. ELLSWORTH. These ornaments, by the way, are very extensively worn by the ladies here. It is now 9 o'clock, and tattoo is beating; I will have to close for the night.

SATURDAY MORNING, June 1, 1861.

Hurrah! My opinion of the courage and ability of the "Texan Rangers" has been confirmed. "Nobly did they fight and gloriously win the day." *Seventy-one of them met the Secessionists, one thousand strong,* and put them to flight. They charged through them three times, killing about 40 of them, and capturing 12 of them; 5 they brought in to our camp, and hard-looking ducks they were. The other seven, as near as I can hear, the "Rangers" were compelled to shoot. They also captured a lot of corn which was brought to our camp, this being the Head-quarters. There has been a great time in camp to-day.

AFTERNOON, June 1, 1861.

We have just been informed that some of the Fire Zouaves' sentinels were fired upon and killed last night, but that thing is getting to be quite common—so common that the first inquiry of the men when they turn out in the morning is, as to the safety of the guard of the previous night. This is a great injury to the people living around us, for it makes the boys suspicious of everybody. It is very amusing to see the boys buying bread, milk, cakes, and the like stuff from the venders who are allowed to trade in the encampment. They make those who have articles to sell, eat and drink of everything they have, before any of them will buy. The boys will not be satisfied at being told that they have eaten of everything they have; no, they must see them eat of whatever they get; and as each individual purchaser claims this right, you can well imagine that the digestive organs of each vender are in great danger of being damaged, more particularly so when they have a great many hoe cakes, hard-boiled eggs, sweet potatoe pies, "*hard scraple*," *ponhose*, and such like dry stuffs for sale. The efforts they make to swallow dose after dose are very droll; that which makes it more ludicrous is that the victim and his persecutor are both in good faith. Dick and I enjoy the thing amazingly.

SUNDAY MORNING, June 2, 1861.

I see by the papers of yesterday that you are kept well advised of all our movements. We get the New-York morning papers here every evening.

There has nothing occurred through the night around our neighborhood, we have heard of as yet. The Texas troops in their engagements with the Secessionists lost three men, two missing and one they know to have been killed. One of the prisoners brought into our camp yesterday had eight charges in his musket—a bully charge that.

It is nearly 8 o'clock, at which time the mail leaves the camp, and as I wish to send this note to-day I will have to close. EUGENE.

## THE IRON STEAMER PEERLESS.

MONTREAL, Monday, June 3.

The iron steamer *Peerless*, which is supposed to have been bought for the Confederate States, has been seized at Quebec, at the instance of Hon. J. R. GIDDINGS, United States Consul-General.

## THE MERRYMAN CASE.

### Decision of Chief Justice Taney.

*Ex parte.* JOHN MERRYMAN.—Before the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, at Chambers.

The application in this case for a writ of *habeas corpus* is made to me under the 14th section of the Judiciary Act of 1789, which renders effectual for the citizen the constitutional privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus*. That act gives to the Courts of the United States, as well as to each Justice of the Supreme Court, and to every District Judge, power to grant writs of *habeas corpus* for the purpose of an inquiry into the cause of commitment. The petition was presented to me at Washington under the impression that I would order the prisoner to be brought before me there, but as he was confined in Fort McHenry, at the City of Baltimore, which is in my circuit, I resolved to hear it in the latter city, as obedience to the writ, under such circumstances, would not withdraw Gen. Cadwalader, who had him in charge from the limits of his military command.

The petition presents the following case: The petitioner resides in Maryland, in Baltimore County. While peaceably in his own house, with his family, he was, at 2 o'clock, on the morning of the 25th of May, 1861, arrested by an armed force, professing to act under military orders. He was then compelled to rise from his bed, taken into custody, and conveyed to Fort McHenry, where he is imprisoned by the commanding officer, without warrant from any lawful authority.

The Commander of the fort, Gen. George Cadwalader, by whom he is detained in confinement, in his return to the writ, does not deny any of the facts alleged in the petition. He states that the prisoner was arrested by order of Gen. Keim, of Pennsylvania, and conducted as a prisoner to Fort McHenry by his order, and placed in his (Gen. Cadwalader's) custody, to be there detained by him as a prisoner.

A copy of the warrant or order under which the prisoner was arrested was demanded by his counsel, and refused. And it is not alleged in the return that any specific act, constituting an offence against the laws of the United States, has been charged against him upon oath, but he appears to have been arrested upon general charges of treason and rebellion, without proof, and without giving the names of the witnesses, or specifying the acts which, in the judgment of the military officer, constituted these crimes. And having the prisoner thus in custody upon these vague and unsupported accusations, he refuses to obey the writ of *habeas corpus*, upon the ground that he is duly authorized by the President to suspend it.

The case, then, is simply this: A military officer, residing in Pennsylvania, issues an order to arrest a citizen of Maryland, upon vague and indefinite charges, without any proof, so far as appears. Under this order, his house is entered in the night; he is seized as a prisoner, and conveyed to Fort McHenry, and there kept in close confinement. And when a *habeas corpus* is served on the commanding officer, requiring him to produce the prisoner before a justice of the Supreme Court, in order that he may examine into the legality of the imprisonment, the answer of the officer is that he is authorized by the President to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus* at his discretion, and, in the exercise of that discretion, suspends it in this case, and on that ground refuses obedience to the writ.

As the case comes before me, therefore, I understand that the President not only claims the right to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus* himself, at his discretion, but to delegate that discretionary power to a military officer, and to leave it to him to determine whether he will or will not obey judicial process that may be served upon him.

No official notice has been given to the courts of justice, or to the public, by proclamation or otherwise, that the President claimed this power, and had exercised it in the manner stated in his return. And I certainly listened to it with some surprise, for I had supposed it to be one of those points of constitutional law upon which there was no difference of opinion, and that it was admitted on all hands that the privilege of the writ could not be suspended, except by act of Congress.

When the conspiracy of which Aaron Burr was the head became so formidable, and was so extensively ramified as to justify, in Mr. Jefferson's opinion, the suspension of the writ, he claimed, on his part, no power to suspend it, but communicated his opinion to Congress, with all the proofs in his possession, in order that Congress might exercise its discretion upon the subject, and determine whether the public safety required it. And in the debate which took place upon the subject, no one suggested that Mr. Jefferson might exercise the power himself, if, in his opinion, the public safety demanded it.

Having, therefore, regarded the question as too plain and too well settled to be open to dispute, if the commanding officer had stated that upon his own responsibility, and in the exercise of his own discretion, he refused obedience to the writ, I should have contented myself with referring to the clause in the Constitution, and to the construction it received from every jurist and statesman of that day, when the case of Burr was before them. But being thus officially notified that the privilege of the writ has been suspended under the orders, and by the authority of the President, and believing, as I do, that the President has exercised a power which he does not possess under the Constitution, a proper respect for the high office he fills requires me to state plainly and fully the grounds of my opinion, in order to show that I have not ventured to question the legality of his act without a careful and deliberate examination of the whole subject.

The clause in the Constitution, which authorizes the suspension of the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus*, is in the 9th section of the first article.

This article is devoted to the legislative department of the United States, and has not the slightest reference to the Executive Department. It begins by providing "that all legislative powers therein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives." And after prescribing the manner in which these two branches of the legislative department shall be chosen, it proceeds to enumerate specifically the legislative powers which it expressly prohibits; and, at the conclusion of this specification, a clause is inserted giving Congress "the power to make all laws which may be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States or in any department or office thereof."

The power of legislation granted by this latter clause is by its words carefully confined to the specific objects before enumerated. But as this limitation was unavoidably somewhat indefinite, it was deemed necessary to guard more effectually certain great cardinal principles essential to the liberty of the citizen, and to the rights and equality of the States, by denying to Congress, in express terms, any power of legislating over them. It was apprehended, it seems, that such legislation might be attempted under the pretext that it was necessary and proper to carry into execution the powers granted, and it was determined that there should be no room to doubt, where rights of such vital importance were concerned, and accordingly, this clause is immediately followed by an enumeration of certain subjects, to which the powers of legislation shall not extend; and the great importance which the framers of the Constitution attached to the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* to protect the liberty of the citizen is proved by the fact that its suspension, except in cases of invasion and rebellion, is first in the list of prohibited powers; and even in these cases the power is denied, and its exercise prohibited, unless the public safety shall require it.

It is true that in the cases mentioned Congress is of necessity the judge of whether the public safety does or does not require it; and their judgment is conclusive. But the introduction of these words is a standing admonition to the legislative body of the danger of suspending it, and of the extreme caution they should exercise before they give the Government of the United States such power over the liberty of a citizen.

It is the second article of the Constitution that provides for the organization of the Executive Department, and enumerates the powers conferred on it, and prescribes its duties. And if the high power over the liberty of the citizens, now claimed, was intended to be conferred on the President, it would, undoubtedly, be found in plain words in this article. But there is not a word in it that can furnish the slightest ground to justify the exercise of the power.

The article begins by declaring that the Executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America, to hold his office during the term of four years—and then proceeds to prescribe the mode of election, and to specify in precise and plain words the powers delegated to him, and the duties imposed upon him. And the short term for which he is elected, and the narrow limits to which his power is confined, show the jealousy and apprehensions of future danger which the framers of the Constitution felt in relation to that department of the Government—and how carefully they withheld from it many of the powers belonging to the Executive branch of the English Government which were considered as dangerous to the liberty of the subject—and conferred (and that in clear and specific terms) those powers only which were deemed essential to secure the successful operation of the Government.

He is elected, as I have already said, for the brief term of four years, and is made personally responsible, by impeachment, for malfeasance in office. He is, from necessity and the nature of his duties, the Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, and of the militia, when called into actual service. But no appropriation for the support of the Army can be made by Congress for a longer term than two years, so that it is in the power of the succeeding House of Representatives to withhold the appropriation for its support, and thus disband it, if in their judgment the President used, or designed to use, it for improper purposes. And although the militia, when in actual service, are under his command, yet the appointment of the officers is reserved to the States as a security against the use of the military power for purposes dangerous to the liberties of the people or the rights of the States.

So, too, his powers in relation to the civil duties and authority necessarily conferred on him are carefully restricted, as well as those belonging to his military character. He cannot appoint the ordinary officers of government, nor make a treaty with a foreign nation or Indian tribe, without the advice and consent of the Senate, and cannot appoint even inferior officers, unless he is authorized by an act of Congress to do so. He is not empowered to arrest any one charged with an offence against the United States, and whom he may, from the evidence before him, believe to be guilty; nor can he authorize any officer, civil or military, to exercise this power, for the 5th article of the amendments to the Constitution expressly provides that no person "shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law"—that is, judicial process.

And even if the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* was suspended by act of Congress, and a party not subject to the rules and articles of war, was afterwards arrested and imprisoned by regular judicial process—he could not be detained in prison or brought to trial before a military tribunal, for the article in the Amendments to the Constitution, immediately following the one above referred to—that is the 6th article—provides that "In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defence."

And the only power, therefore, which the President possesses, where the "life, liberty or property" of a private citizen is concerned, is the power and duty prescribed in the third section of the second article, which requires "that he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed." He is not authorized to execute them himself, or through agents or officers, civil or military, appointed by himself, but he is to take care that they be faithfully carried into execution, as they are expounded and adjudged by the coordinate branch of the Government to which that duty is assigned by the Constitution. It is thus made his duty to come in aid of the judicial authority, if it shall be resisted by a force too strong to be overcome without the assistance of the Executive arm. But in exercising this power he acts in subordination to judicial authority, assisting it to execute its process and enforce its judgments.

With such provisions in the Constitution, expressed in language too clear to be misunderstood by any one, I can see no ground whatever for supposing that the President, in any emergency or in any state of things, can authorize the suspension of the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus*, or arrest a citizen, except in aid of the judicial power. He certainly does not faithfully execute the laws if he takes upon himself legislative power by suspending the writ of *habeas corpus*, and the judicial power also, by arresting and imprisoning a person without due process of law. Nor can any argument be drawn from the nature of sovereignty, or the necessities of government, for self defence in times of tumult and danger. The Government of the United States is one of delegated and limited powers. It derives its existence and authority altogether from the Constitution, and neither of its branches, Executive, Legislative or Judicial, can exercise any of the powers of Government beyond those specified and granted. For the 10th article of the amendment to the Constitution in express terms provides that "the powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people."

Indeed, the security against imprisonment by executive authority, provided for in the fifth article of the Amendments of the Constitution, which I have before quoted, is nothing more than a copy of a like provision in the English Constitution, which had been firmly established before the Declaration of Independence.

Blackstone, in his Commentaries (1st vol., 137), states it in the following words:

"To make imprisonment lawful, it must be either by process from the Courts of Judicature or by warrant from some legal officer having authority to commit to prison." And the people of the United Colonies, who had themselves lived under its protection while they were British subjects, were well aware of the necessity of this safeguard for their personal liberty. And no one can believe that in framing a government intended to guard still more efficiently the rights and the liberties of the citizens against executive encroachment and oppression, they would have conferred on the President a power which the history of England had proved to be dangerous and oppressive in the hands of the Crown, and which the people of England had compelled it to surrender after a long and obstinate struggle on the part of the English Executive to usurp and retain it.

The right of the subject to the benefit of the writ of *habeas corpus*, it must be recollected, was one of the great points in controversy during the long struggle in England between arbitrary government and free institutions, and must therefore have strongly attracted the attention of statesmen engaged in framing a new and, as they supposed, a freer Government than the one which they had thrown off by the Revolution. For from the earliest history of the common law, if a person was imprisoned—no matter by what authority—he had a right to the writ of *habeas corpus* to bring his case before the King's Bench; and if no specific offence was charged against him in the warrant of commitment, he was entitled to be forthwith discharged; and if any offence was charged which was bailable in its character, the Court was bound to set him at liberty on bail. And the most exciting contests between the Crown and the people of England from the time of Magna Charter were in relation to the privilege of this writ, and they continued until the passage of the statute of 31st Charles II, commonly known as the great *habeas corpus* act.

This statute put an end to the struggle, and finally and firmly secured the liberty of the subject from the usurpation and oppression of the Executive branch of the Government. It nevertheless conferred no new right upon the subject, but only secured a right already existing. For, although the right could not be justly denied, there was often no effectual remedy against its violation. Until the statute of the 13th of William III. the Judges held their offices at the pleasure of the King, and the influences which he exercised over timid, time-serving, and partisan Judges, often induced them, upon some pretext or another, to refuse to discharge the party, although he was entitled to it by law, or delayed the decisions from time to time, so as to prolong the imprisonment of persons who were obnoxious to the King for political opinions, or had incurred his resentment in any other way.

The great and inestimable value of the *habeas corpus* act of the 31st Charles II, is that it contains provisions which compel courts and judges, and all parties concerned, to perform their duties promptly, in the manner specified in the statute.

A passage in *Blackstone's Commentaries*, showing the ancient state of the law upon this subject, and the abuses which were practised through the power and influence of the Crown, and a short extract from *Hallam's Constitutional History*, stating the circumstances which gave rise to the passage of this statute, explains briefly, but fully, all that is material to this subject.

Blackstone, in his *Commentaries* on the laws of England (3d vol., 133, 134,) says:

"To assert an absolute exemption from imprisonment in all cases is inconsistent with every idea of law and political society, and in the end would destroy all civil liberty by rendering its protection impossible.

But the glory of the English law consists in clearly defining the times, the causes, and the extent, when, wherefore, and to what degree the imprisonment of the subject may be lawful. This it is which induces the absolute necessity of expressing upon every commitment the reason for which it is made, that the Court upon a *habeas corpus* may examine into its validity, and according to the circumstances of the case may discharge, admit to bail, or remand the prisoner.

And yet early in the reign of Charles I. the Court of King's Bench relying on some arbitrary precedents, (and those perhaps misunderstood,) determined that they would not, upon a *habeas corpus*, either bail or deliver a prisoner, though committed without any cause assigned, in case he was committed by the special command of the King or by the Lords of the Privy Council. This drew on a Parliamentary inquiry, and produced the Petition of Right, 3 Charles I, which recites this illegal judgment, and enacts that no freeman hereafter shall be imprisoned or detained. But when in the following year Mr. Selden and others were committed by the Lords of the Council, in pursuance of His Majesty's special command, under a general charge of 'notable contempts, and stirring up sedition against the King and the Government,' the Judge delayed for two terms (including also a long vacation) to deliver an opinion, how far such a charge was bailable. And when at length they agreed that it was, they, however, annexed a condition of finding sureties for their good behavior, which still protracted their imprisonment, the Chief Justice, Sir Nicholas Hyde, at the same time declaring that 'if they were again remanded for that cause, perhaps the Court would not afterward grant a *habeas corpus*, being already made acquainted with the cause of the imprisonment.' But this was heard with indignation and astonishment by every lawyer present, according to Mr. Selden's own account of the matter, whose resentment was not cooled at the distance of four and twenty years."

It is worthy of remark that the offences charged against the prisoner in this case, and relied on as a justification for his arrest and imprisonment, in their nature and character, and in the loose and vague manner in which they are stated, bear a striking resemblance to those assigned in the warrant for the arrest of Mr. Selden. And yet, even at that day, the warrant was regarded as such a flagrant violation of the rights of the subject that the delay of the time-serving judges to set him at liberty upon the *habeas corpus* issued in his behalf excited universal indignation at the Bar. The extract from *Hallam's Constitutional History* is equally impressive and equally in point. It is in vol. 4, p. 14:

"It is a very common mistake, and not only among foreigners, but many from whom some knowledge of our constitutional laws might be expected, to suppose that this statute of Charles II. enlarged in a great degree our liberties, and forms a sort of epoch in their history. But though a very beneficial enactment, and eminently remedial in many cases of illegal imprisonment, it introduced no new principle, nor conferred any right upon the subject. From the earliest records of the English law, no free man could be detained in prison except upon a criminal charge or conviction, or for a civil debt. In the former case it was always in his power to demand of the Court of King's Bench a writ of *habeas corpus ad subjiciendum* directed to the person detaining him in custody, by which he was enjoined to bring up the body of the prisoner with the warrant of commitment, that the Court might judge of its sufficiency and remand the party, admit him to bail, or discharge him, according to the nature of the charge. This writ issued of right, and could not be refused by the Court. It was not to bestow an immunity from arbitrary imprisonment, which is abundantly provided for in Magna Charta, (if, indeed, it were not more ancient,) that the statute of Charles II. was enacted, but to cut off the abuses by which the Government's lust of power, and the servile subtlety of Crown lawyers, had impaired so fundamental a privilege."

While the value set upon this writ in England has been so great that the removal of the abuses which embarrassed its enjoyments have been looked upon as almost a new grant of liberty to the subject, it is not to be wondered at that the continuance of the writ thus made effective should have been the object of the most jealous care. Accordingly, no power in England short of Parliament can suspend or authorize the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*. I quote again from Blackstone, (1 Comm., 136:) "But the happiness of our Constitution is that it is not left to the Executive power to determine when the danger of the State is so great as to render this measure expedient. It is the Parliament only or legislative power that, whenever it sees proper, can authorize the Crown by suspending the *habeas corpus* for a short and limited time, to imprison suspected persons without giving any reason for so doing." And if the President of the United States may suspend the writ, then the Constitution of the United States has conferred upon him more regal and absolute power over the liberty of the citizen than the people of England have thought it safe to intrust to the Crown—a power which the Queen of England cannot exercise at this day, and which could not have been lawfully exercised by the sovereign even in the reign of Charles the First.

But I am not left to form my judgment upon this great question from analogies between the English Government and our own, or the commentaries of English jurists, or the decisions of English courts, although upon this subject they are entitled to the highest respect, and are justly regarded and received as authoritative by our courts of justice. To guide me to a right conclusion, I have the commentaries on the Constitution of the United States of the late Mr. Justice Story not only one of the most eminent jurists of the age, but for a long time one of the brightest ornaments of the Supreme Court of the United States, and also the clear and authoritative decision of the Court itself, given more than half a century since, and conclusively establishing the principles I have above stated.

Mr. Justice Story, speaking in his Commentaries of the *habeas corpus* clause in the Constitution, says:

"It is obvious that cases of a peculiar emergency may arise which may justify, nay, even require, the temporary suspension of any right to the writ. But as it has frequently happened in foreign countries, and even in England, that the writ has, upon various pretexts and occasions, been suspended, whereby persons apprehended upon suspicion have suffered a long imprisonment, sometimes from design, and sometimes because they were forgotten, the right to suspend it is expressly confined to cases of rebellion or invasion, where the public safety may require it. A very just and wholesome restraint, which cuts down at a blow a fruitful means of oppression, capable of being abused in bad times to the worst of purposes. Hitherto no suspension of the writ has ever been authorized by Congress since the establishment of the Constitution. It would seem, as the power is given to Congress to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus* in cases of rebellion or invasion, that the right to judge whether the exigency had arisen must exclusively belong to that body. (3 Story's Com. on the Constitution, section 1,336.)"

And Chief Justice Marshall, in delivering the opinion of the Supreme Court in the case of *ex parte* Bollman and Swartwout, uses this decisive language in 4 Cranch, 95: It may be worthy of remark that this "act (speaking of the one under which I am proceeding) was passed by the first Congress of the United States sitting under a Constitution which had declared 'that the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* should not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety might require it.' Acting under the immediate influence of this injunction, they must have felt, with peculiar force, the obligation of providing efficient means by which this great constitutional privilege should receive life and activity; for if the means be not in existence, the privilege itself would be lost, although no law for its suspension could be enacted. Under the impression of this obligation they give to all the Courts the power of awarding writs of *habeas corpus*."

And again, in page 101:

"If at any time the public safety should require the suspension of the powers vested by this act in the courts of the United States, it is for the Legislature to say so. That question depends on political considerations, on which the Legislature is to decide. Until the Legislative will be expressed, this Court can only see its duty, and must obey the laws."

I can add nothing to these clear and emphatic words of my great predecessor.

But the documents before me show that the military authority in this case has gone beyond the mere suspension of the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus*. It has, by force of arms, thrust aside the judicial authorities and officers to whom the Constitution has confided the power and duty of interpreting and administering the laws, and substituted a military Government in its place, to be administered and executed by military officers, for at the time these proceedings were had against John Merryman, the District Judge of Maryland, the Commissioner appointed under the act of Congress, the District Attorney and the Marshal, all resided in the city of Baltimore, a few miles only from the home of the prisoner. Up to that time there had never been the slightest resistance or obstruction to the process of any court or judicial officer of the United States in Maryland, except by the military authority. And if a military officer, or any other person, had reason to believe that the prisoner had committed any offence against the laws of the United States, it was his duty to give information of the fact, and the evidence to support it, to the District Attorney; and it would then have become the duty of that officer to bring the matter before the District Judge or Commissioner, and if there was sufficient legal evidence to justify his arrest, the Judge or Commissioner would have issued his warrant to the Marshal to arrest him; and upon the hearing of the party would have held him to bail, or committed him for trial, according to the character of the offence, as it appeared in the testimony, or would have discharged him immediately, if there was not sufficient evidence to support the accusation. There was no danger of any obstruction or resistance to the action of the civil authorities, and therefore no reason whatever for the interposition of the military.

And yet, under these circumstances, a military officer, stationed in Pennsylvania, without giving any information to the District Attorney, and without any application to the judicial authorities, assumes to himself the judicial power in the District of Maryland; undertakes to decide what constitutes the crime of treason or rebellion; what evidence (if, indeed, he required any) is sufficient to support the accusation and justify the commitment; and commits the party, without having a hearing even before himself, to close custody in a strongly garrisoned fort, to be there held, it would seem, during the pleasure of those who committed him.

The Constitution provides, as I have before said, that "no person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property, without due process of law." It declares that "the right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no warrant shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized." It provides that the party accused shall be entitled to a speedy trial in a court of justice.

And these great and fundamental laws which Congress itself could not suspend, have been disregarded and suspended, like the writ of *habeas corpus*, by a military order, supported by force of arms. Such is the case now before me, and I can only say that if the authority which the Constitution has confided to the Judiciary Department, and judicial offices may thus upon any pretext and under any circumstances, be usurped by the military power at its discretion, the people of the United States are no longer living under a Government of laws, but every citizen holds life, liberty and property at the will and pleasure of the army officer in whose military district he may happen to be found.

In such a case my duty was too plain to be mistaken. I have exercised all the power which the Constitution and laws confer on me, but that power has been resisted by a force too strong for me to overcome. It is possible that the officer who has incurred this grave responsibility may have misunderstood his instructions, and exceeded the authority intended to be given him. I shall, therefore, order all the proceedings in this case, with my opinion, to be filed and recorded in the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Maryland, and direct the Clerk to transmit a copy, under seal, to the President of the United States. It will then remain for that high officer, in fulfillment of his constitutional obligation, to "take care that the laws be faithfully executed," to determine what measures he will take to cause the civil process of the United States to be respected and enforced.

R. B. TANEY,
Chief Justice of the Supreme Court United States.

DISCOVERY OF EXTENSIVE FORGERIES.—A series of bold and extensive forgeries have just been brought to light in Washington, Penn. The operator was a man named J. W. SMITH, a resident of Cross Creek township, and widely known in the neighborhood. It appears that for the last few years he has been operating in the live stock and produce business, and in that capacity has sought and obtained frequent accommodations for considerable sums of money, several of his immediate neighbors becoming indorsers. In this way things have been going on for some time past, the artful operator all the while managing, by the prompt payment of some of his notes and the renewal of others, to keep up his credit and secure the entire confidence of those with whom he was dealing. Failing to meet a note which matured in one of the Wheeling banks last week, however, notice of protest was sent to the persons whose names appeared as indorsers, when it was found for the first time that their names had been forged to the paper! This of course led other parties who held his notes to make inquiry, and soon brought to light the astounding fact that all the indorsements upon which he had drawn funds were daring forgeries. It turns out that his indebtedness upon this sort of fraudulent paper to different parties about town amounts to about $24,000, made up thus: Notes disposed of to Dr. F. J. LEMOYNE, of Washington, $14,000; to WM. SMITH & SON, $3,000; to Franklin Bank of Washington, $1,000; to Wheeling Banks, $5,000; to Wellsburgh Bank, $2,000. Besides the foregoing, all of which are forgeries, SMITH leaves other liabilities behind him amounting to some $8,000 or $10,000. The scoundrel has, unfortunately for justice, made his escape to parts unknown, and there seems now but little probability that his capture will soon be effected. He has not been engaged in business for some time, and it is surmised that he took the greater part of his ill-gotten gain with him in his flight.—*Pittsburgh Chron., June 1.*

### Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Monday, June 3.

FLOUR quiet and steady. WHEAT flat and no sales. CORN dull, with a declining tendency; sales 17,000 bushels Prime Yellow, at 34c. CANAL FREIGHTS steady—12c @13c. on Corn and Wheat, to New-York. *Imports*—14,000 bbls. Flour, 140,000 bushels Wheat, 21,000 bushels Corn. *Canal Exports*—2,000 bbls. Flour, 48,000 bushels Wheat, 29,000 bushels Corn, and 21,000 bushels Oats.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, June 3.

FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT steady; Red, $1 35 @$1 38; White $1 45@$1 50. CORN dull; Southern, 55c.@56c. PROVISIONS quiet. WHISKY dull, at 16½c. @17c.

### Passengers Arrived.

*In schr. Lucy Darling, from Nassau, N. P.*—I. V. B. Fowler, J. D. Sargent lady and son, J. Richardson, lady and daughter, S. Mackay and lady.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 4 29 | Sun sets..... 7 26 | Moon rises.. 1 44
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 4 33 | Gov. Island.. 5 22 | Hell Gate... 6 44

## MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, June 3.

### Cleared.

Ships S. Adams, Gay, Castine, H. T. Capen; C Grinnell, Spencer, London, Grinnell, Minturn & Co; Carrier Dove, Monte'e, San Francisco, Sutton & Co.; Amazon, Hovey, London, E. E. Morgan Wiley; Adele, Clauson, Antwerp ——.

Barks M. C. Porter, Adams, Elizabethport, ——; Elizabeth J., Foulber, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee; Citizen, Sterling, Aspinwall, ——; Fridus, Singleton, Dublin, ——.

Brigs Amazon, (Br.,) Day, Yarmouth, G. Wheelwright; Havana, Curtis Co. is, Yates, Porterfield & Co. Schooner Helena, Roberts, Charlottetown, C. H. Trumbull; Pequonnock, Barnes, Bridgeport, McCready, Mott & Co.; Whirlwind, Moxey, Augusta, ——.

### Arrived.

U. S. Revenue cutter (schr.) Jackson, Hyde, Perth Amboy.

Steamer Sarah Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Ship Lucy Thompson, Crocker, Liverpool 36 ds., with mdse. and 688 passengers to Saml. Thompson's Nephew. Had one death and 2 births.

Ship Civilito, (Aus.) Cosulich, London 36 ds., in ballas. to order. May 16, lat. 43 04, lon. 49 43, saw an iceberg about 3 miles in length and 80 feet high.

Ship South Shore, (of Boston,) Lothrop, Liverpool April 25, with mdse. and 361 passengers to Tapscott & Co. Has had very light weather the whole passage.

Bark Wildfire, Perkins, Palermo 44 ds., passed Gibraltar April 27, with fruit to Gomez Wallis & Co. May 8, lat. 33, lon. 34 40, saw a large ship strg. E., with loss of foremast and head gear; was apparently British. May 19, lat. 35 40, lon. 47 20, saw a quantity of yellow pine timber, supposed the deck load of some vessel. May 23 lat. 39 40 lon. 66 30 saw brig War Eagle, of Philadelphia, abandoned (before reported.) May 27, 300 miles E of Sandy Hook, took pilot from boat Wm. H. Aspinwall, No. 21. The W. has been within 400 miles of New-York for the last 10 ds.

Bark Czarina, Fogerty, Marseilles April 18, passed Gibraltar April 27, with wine, brandy, &c., to Peck & Church.

Bark Brilliant, (of New-Orleans,) Colburn, Cardenas 11 ds., with molasses to master.

Brig Viskengen, (Nor.,) Polster, Dublin 41 ds., in ballast, to Funch, Meincke & Wendt. Saw large quantities of ice in lat 46 21, lon. 46 52, came in contact with a large field, which cut away the stern and caused the vessel to leak badly.

Brig Abby Thaxter, (of Bangor,) Eaton, Guanica, P. R., May 14, with molasses to master. Left no Am. vessels.

Brig Handy King, Brown, Sagua 12 ds., with sugar to Duncan, Sherman & Co.—vessel to master. Been 7 ds. of Hatteras.

Brig Margaret Ridley, (Br., of Liverpool,) Brown, Barbados May 18 in ballast to Siffken & Ironsides.

Brig Lucy Darling, Souper, Nassau N. P., 11 ds., in ballast, to J. Eneas. 11th inst., off Fenwick's Island, saw a U. S. steamer cruising.

Brig Greyhound, Pierce, Matanzas 14 ds., with sugar to H. D. Brookman & Co.

Brig Scotland, Francis, Hartford 12 hours, in ballast.

Brig Edmiston Brothers, Phillips, Providence 3 ds.

Schr. G. J. Miller, (Br.,) Johnson, Eluthera 9 ds., with fruit to Jas Douglass. Left no Am. vessels.

Schr. Francisco, (of Portland,) Thompson, Lingan, C. B., 14 ds., with coal to master.

Schr. Hannah, (of Plymouth, Mass.,) Loud, Kingston, Jam., 22 ds., in ballast, to Brett, Son & Co.

Schr. C. P. Williams, Rogers, Georgetown, D. C., 4 ds., with coal.

Schr. Bay State, Hallett, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to J. C. Dayton & Co.

Schr. John A. Taylor, (of Boston,) Lombard, Ruatan 18 ds., with fruit to Thos. Gilmartin.

Schr. Philander Armstrong (of Boston,) Fish, Baracoa 11 ds., with fruit to Thos Gilmartin.

Schr. Cherub, Bailey, Gardiner 7 ds., with lumber to Baker & Wells.

Schr. Cruso, Foster, Machias 7 ds., with lumber to F. Talcott & Co.

Schr. Benjamin Willis, Grant, Frankfort, Me., 15 ds., with laths to master.

Schr. Cornelia, Mackey, New Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Connecticut, Pratt, Fall River, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Ellen Perkins, Eldridge, Portland, Me., 5 ds., with plaster.

Schr. Louisa, Drinkwater, St. George, N. B., 12 ds., with lumber to T. M. Mayhew & Co.

Schr. Henry Remsen, Heartt, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. S. Pearsall, Pearsall, Elizabethport, for Far Rockaway.

Schr. Ellen Barnes, Briggs, Elizabethport, for New-Bedford.

Schr. John Walker, Driffing, New-Haven, for Albany.

Schr. E. M. Smith, Chase, New Bedford 3 ds., oil.

Schr. Josephine Davis, Port Jefferson in ballast.

Schr. Thomas Hicks, Hall, Rockland 5 ds., with lime.

Schr. T. H. Thompson, Baker, Gloucester 3 ds., fish.

Schr. Mary Natt, Richards, New-London 3 ds.

Schr. Ariadne, Robinson, New Bedford 3 ds.

Schr. Mary Emily, Snow, New-Haven 2 ds.

Schr. J. L. Hess, Webb, New-Haven, for Rondout.

Schr. James Barrett, Nickerson, Albany, for Boston.

Schr. E. Johnson, Crowell, Boston, for Albany.

Schr. Louisa, ——, Salem 4 ds., with timber.

Schr. Francis Ellmore, Smith, Providence 2 ds.

Schr. Harriet Newell, Dunscomb, Providence.

Schr. Fair Wind, Snow, New-Haven 2 ds.

Schr. C. L. Hulse, Ball, Fall River 2 ds.

Schr. Oblen, Smith, Salem 3 ds., with wood.

Schr. October, Brown, Gardiner 9 ds., with lumber.

Schr. Eva, Tourgee, Providence 2 ds., in ballast.

Schr. Stranger, Anthony, Elizabethport, for Fort Lee.

Schr. Joe Cassadey, Elizabethport, for Newark.

Schr. Grecian, Hagerty, Elizabethport, for Portsmouth.

Sloop Mary Elizabeth, Blakeman, Elizabethport, for Bridgeport.

Sloop Cultivator, Brown, Elizabethport, for Port Washington.

Sloop Rienzi, Briggs, New-Bedford 3 ds., in ballast.

WIND—Sunset, S. W.

### Below.

Ship Southerner, Soule, from Liverpool April 27.

Bark D. Colden Murray, Lee, Helveot April 24, with maintopgallant-mast gone.—By pilot boat M. H. Grinnell, No. 1.

Ship Alliance, (of Liverpool,) from Newport.

Ship John Tucker, Taylor, Liverpool April 27.—By Capt. E. Fountain, of steamtug Underwriter.

### Sailed.

June 1—Steamship Vigo, for Liverpool. Ships Kathay, Shanghai; Chancellor, Liverpool; Competitor, Sydney. Barks R G W Dodge, Trinidad; Lancastria, (Br.,) Dublin. Dunloe. (Br.) London; Percy, (Br.,) Queenstown. Brigs Itasca, Nuevitas; Fredonia, Bordeaux; Hope, Washington; Atlantic Barbados.

June 2—Ship Yorkshire, Liverpool. Barks Union, Queenstown; Mary, Key West; Tuisko, Bremen, Brig Amazon, Yarmouth, N. S.

### By Telegraph.

BOSTON, June 3—Arr. steamship Delta, Halifax; brigs St. Peter, Pictou; Charles Heath, Savannah.

### Miscellaneous.

The schr. Sarah Goodsell, of New Haven, Goodsell, hence for Nassau, N. P., was sunk May 20, about 40 miles N. E. from Eluthera. She had experienced a very heavy gale on the 11th ult., while crossing the Gulf, causing her to leak badly, which increased to such an extent that it was impossible to keep her free. The crew then took to the boats and arrived at Eluthera on the 21st. Part of the crew came to this port in the schr. G. J. Miller, which arrived to day from Eluthera. The captain (Goodsell) had gone to Nassau.

HONOLULU, April 11.—The whale ship Vesper of New-London arrived at this port on the 19th ult. from the coast of California, leaking badly. A survey has been held, which showed that the fastenings throughout her entire lower frame were much decayed by the action of salt water, and her entire planking and bends in such a condition as to require new. The cost of repairs was estimated at $9,000. The amount being so large, she was condemned and was accordingly sold at auction, together with her inventory; the net sales amounted to $5,100.—(By letter to Elwood Walter, Esq., Sec'y Board Underwriters.)

### Spoken, &c.

Sea Ranger—brig, from Sagua for New York, May 29, lat. 33, lon. 77.

W. A. Platiclius—Am. bark, from Havana for Cronstadt, May 20, lat. 42 50, lon. 55 45.

Pilot boat Mary Catherine reports June 2, Cape May bearing about S. W. by W., spoke ship Macaulay, Rogers, from Liverpool April 24, for Baltimore, who reports May 14, 1:30 P. M., passed a large iceberg, and at 5 P. M. was completely surrounded with ice as far as could be seen from aloft; last ice seen was on the 17th, in lat. 42 19, lon. 50 35; May 20, spoke ship Lady Franklin, 8 ds. from New York for Liverpool; 21st, Mark Plummer, seaman, of New York, fell overboard and was drowned; have been 17 ds. W. of the Banks with light westerly winds; all well.

### Foreign Ports.

NASSAU, N. P., May 13.—Cld. schrs. Clyde, Sweeting, Boston; 15th, J. B. French, Crosby, do., via Ragged Island; S M Tyler, Grey, Barnstable; 18th, Sea Breeze, Wilson, New-York. The Am. ship Betsey Williams, Nickerson, master, from Manzanilla, bound to New-York, with melado, wood and palm leaves, ran ashore on a reef at Riding Rocks at 1 o'clock on Sunday morning, the 5th inst., where she remained 48 hours. After discharging part of her cargo in sundry wrecking vessels, she was got off, and arrived here this morning. Ship supposed to be uninjured.

At Barbados, May 18, bark Reindeer, for New Haven, ldg.

At Baracoa, May 23, schr. Flying Dragon, for New-York, ldg., to sail 27th.

[PER PRINCE ALBERT.]

*Arrived from New-York*—19th, Cosmopolite, Mary Nevins and Devonshire, at Deal; A. G. Goodhue at Queenstown; Fairy, off Scilly; Norwegian, at Waterford; Margaret Haymelet, at Deal.

*Arrived from Boston*—19th, Sir J. Manderville, at Liverpool.

*Arrived from New-Orleans*—16th, Great Britain and Lizzie Southard, at Liverpool; Reuben and Augustus, off Scilly; E. G. Barney, at Cronstadt; "Rexmanono," at Londonderry.

*Arrived from Charleston*—19th, Bomarsund, at Liverpool.

*Arrived from Baltimore*—20th, Industry, at Queenstown.

*Arrived from Savannah*—19th, Prophet, at Queenstown; Lord Elgin, at Liverpool.

*Arrived from Philadelphia*—19th, Achiles, at Deal; 20th, A. Childs, at Queenstown.

## TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

LOOK TO YOUR GARDENS! NOW IS THE TIME FOR INSECTS TO WORK DESTRUCTION.

THE ONLY SURE REMEDY IS
JOHNSON'S PATENT POWDERED COAL-TAR.

It will drive all kinds of insects and vermin from every description of vegetation, and is simple and easy to use, and furnished so cheap that every one can afford to use it freely. Price, 1 lb. 25 cents, 3-lb. boxes 50 cents, 8-lb. boxes $1. Address or apply to

J. G. WELLS,
Corner Park-row and Beekman-st., New-York.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—A RESPECTABLE widow woman would take charge of a gentleman's house for the Summer, while the family would be absent in the country; would do the washing, if required; would go out by the day as laundress or seamstress; can refer to highly respectable ladies in the City as to character and capability. Call No. at 263 Spring st., up stairs.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A MIDDLE-AGED Englishwoman, a situation as nurse; has had many years' experience in the care of children; or would wait on an invalid lady; is also an excellent seamstress; City reference given. Call, until engaged, at No 37 Hammond st, between Hudson and Bleecker sts.; country preferred.

CHARTER OAK LODGE—NO. 249, F. AND A. M.—The members of this Lodge are hereby summoned to attend a special communication, at their Rooms, Odd Fellows' Hall, corner of Centre and Grand sts., THIS MORNING, June 4, at 10 o'clock. By order of ROBERT BEATTY, W. M.
WM. S. SMEETON, Sec.

AS USEFUL MAN ON A FARM.—A SOBER, honest and active young man, with a good deal of experience, wishes a situation; can work on the farm and garden; is a careful driver; can milk and is willing to make himself useful about the place. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A RESPECTABLE girl wishes a situation to do general housework; can give the best of City reference. Call at No 152 West 13th st.

# POSTSCRIPT.

TUESDAY, 4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

## LATEST NEWS OF THE REBELLION.

### SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 3.

The great want of the Government now is rifled cannon. For the want of this efficient weapon the vessels that attacked the batteries at Aquia Creek were twice repulsed, and finally forced virtually to give up the capture of the position. In this respect the rebels have us at an advantage, and until the Government remedies this defect it cannot cope even handed with the rebel batteries.

It is ascertained that the rebel leaders have caused it to be understood by their troops that for the next two months they will carry on a guerilla warfare, themselves avoiding a general combat. Their latest date fixed for driving the Northern herdes from the soil of Virginia, and the capturing of Washington, is the 1st of August. This time is chosen because at that date the term of service of the three-months levies will expire, and the rebels calculate that at that time the Government will be without troops. These are the representations by which the rebel leaders explain to their followers the retrograde movements they are compelled to make every day.

JOHN A. NELSON, of Indiana, has been appointed Minister to Chili.

There is hardly an hour in the night but that an alarm is sounded among the regiments on the Virginia side of the river. As a general thing these alarms are without cause, but they manifest the alacrity of the men. and also their courage. Last night the Sixty-ninth were called to arms twice, and almost every regiment is turned out at least once a night.

The Zouaves killed a rebel scout last night.

The Twenty-eighth New-York is ordered back to Washington.

The First Maine Regiment reached Washington this afternoon.

The announcement of the death of Senator DOUGLAS caused a profound sensation in Washington. Out of respect to his memory, the State Department will be draped in mourning.

The New-York appointments will probably be arranged to-morrow. LEO.

### DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 3.

The following order on the death of Senator DOUGLAS, will be issued to-morrow from the War Department:

WAR DEPARTMENT, June 4.

The death of a great statesman in this hour of peril cannot be regarded otherwise than as a national calamity. STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS expired in the commercial capital of Illinois yesterday morning at 9 o'clock. A representative of the overpowering sentiment enlisted in the cause in which they are engaged; a man who nobly discharged party for country; a Senator who forgot all prejudices in an earnest desire to serve the public; a statesman who lately received for the chief magistracy of the United States, a vote second only to that by which the President was elected, and who had every reason to look forward to a long career of usefulness and honor; a patriot who defended with equal zeal and ability the Constitution as it came to us from our fathers, and whose last mission upon earth was that of rallying the people of his own State of Illinois as one man around the glorious flag of the Union, has been called from the scenes of life and the field of his labors. This department recognizing in his decease a loss in common with the whole country, and profoundly sensible of the grief it will excite among millions of men, hereby advises the Colonels of the different regiments to have this order read to-morrow to their respective commands, and suggests that the colors of the Republic be draped in mourning in honor of the illustrious dead. (Signed,)

SIMEON CAMERON, Secretary of War.

### THE BATTLE AT PHILLIPPA.

WASHINGTON, Mondady, June 3.

Lieut-Gen. SCOTT to-night received a dispatch from Gen. MCCLELLAN, stating that the command under Gen, MORRIS, last night marched on Grafton.

It was raining at the time. They surprised s party of Secessionists, near Phillippa, about 200 strong, and effectually put them to the route and killed some of them. A large quantity of arms, munitions, and a number of horses, which the Secessionists left in their alarm, fell into the hands of the Federals. The rebels retreated further into Virginia. Col. KELLY was mortally wounded.

### REPORTS FROM ALEXANDRIA.

ALEXANDRIA, Monday, June 3—10 P. M.

I have just returned from a visit to the camp at Shuter's Hill, and all is quiet.

In some quarters, an opinion prevails that a movement of some kind is afloat, but it seems to arise from a mere conjecture.

An advance of the rebels is probable, but it is not in this immediate direction.

There are now 3,000 rebel troops in the vicinity of Fairfax Court-house, and the rebel force is much underrated.

### THE McDONALD HABEAS CORPUS.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, June 3.

In the habeas corpus case this morning, the following return was made by Gen. LYON to the new writ served on him and other officers of the arsenal, Saturday. The witness named EMMET MCDONALD is not imprisoned or detained by me, nor is he in my custody, possession, power, or control, and has not been since this writ was issued. I have not, therefore, power or authority to produce, or cause to be produced, his body before this court.

Col. BLAIR also makes a return, denying that he has now, or ever had, any power over, or custody of, the said MCDONALD.

The Court then adjourned, to enable other parties included in the writ, Cols. BOWENSTEIN, BROWN and NICKEW, to make answer.

The funeral of Capt. DERBY ("John Phœnix") took place at St, George's Church this afternoon. Capt. TOTTEN's batallion of regulars were in attendance, and rendered military honors to the deceased.

### REPORTED RIOT IN BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Monday, June 3.

A report prevailed this evening, that a riot was going on in Baltimore, growing out of the fact that no train was sent over the Baltimore road.

It has since been ascertained that the Susquehanna ferry boat has been taken for Government service, preventing the company from sending the train.

### THE IRON STEAMER PEERLESS.

MONTREAL, Monday, June 3.

The iron steamer *Peerless*, which is supposed to have been bought for the Confederate States, has been seized at Quebec, at the instance of Hon. J. R. GIDDINGS, United States Consul-General.

## LOCAL MILITARY MATTERS.

### RIKER'S ISLAND ENCAMPMENT—COL. HAWKINS' REGIMENT ORDERED AWAY.

Col. HAWKINS, on Monday, received the following order:

FIRST DIVISION NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS,
Head-Quarters, New-York, June 5, 1861.
SPECIAL ORDERS NO. 4.

Col. HAWKINS of the Ninth Regiment, will embark with his command for Fortress Monroe forthwith, and on his arrival will report to the officer in command. By order of Major-Gen. DIX.

Under this order, the Regiment having received their arms, and made all the necessary arrangements to break up their camp, will leave Riker's Island this afternoon and come to the City, where they will have a parade and receive the present of a stand of colors. Their destination is understood to be Fortress Monroe. The barracks vacated by the Zouaves will be taken possession of by Col. PRATT's Thirty-first Regiment. The position is one of the most desirable on the East River, the island affording a fine promenade and excellent opportunity for bathing.

The following is a list of the officers of the Ninth Regiment: Colonel, R. C. Hawkins; Lieutenant-Colonel, George F. Betts; Major, E. A. Kimball; Adjutant, James W. Evans; Quartermaster, Henry H. Elliott, Jr.; Surgeon, J. H. Humphreys; Assistant Surgeon, J. P. White; Chaplain, T. W. Conway; Quartermaster, S. E. C. Cooper; Captains—A. S. [illegible] Wright, A. LeBaron, W. S. Hammond, E. Jardine, James C. Rodrigues, H. W. Gossett, Jas. W. Baines; Lieutenants—G. Childs, Geo. A. C. Barnett, W. H. Ennis, John S. Harrison, John H. Bartlett, Henry C. Pearly, A. P. Webster, L. Leahy, Francis Silva; Ensigns—V. Clingsohn, Thomas L. Bartholomew, John D. Mitchell, John R. Pearly, W. A. Bartlett, Charles W. Prescott, T. P. McElrath, V. Phelon, James H. Fleming, George F. Doughty.

### THIRTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT.

This regiment, numbering 900 men, under the command of Col. J. H. HOBART WARD, are encamped at East New-York, on grounds near the Cemetery of the Evergreens. The men are all well, and the regiment have lost but one member, who was accidentally drowned while bathing in Jamaica Bay.

### HOME GUARD—PALACE GARDEN.

The Home Guard will meet at Palace Garden, for the purpose of drill, and in order to receive fresh recruits for the organization.

### DE KALB REGIMENT.

This excellent body of soldiers, stationed at Yorkville-park, have reached an admirable standard of drill, and are awaiting anxiously for marching orders, which they anticipate receiving during the present week. The regiment is full, and no more recruits can be taken at present.

### TWENTY-NINTH REGIMENT.

Bellevue Garden is still occupied by this regiment. They received a few cases of equipments yesterday, and will be fully supplied in a few days, when they will be prepared to receive marching orders.

### THE TURNERS AT TURTLE BAY.

The commander of this regiment, Col. WEBER, is confident that they will soon depart for actual service. The men were provided with muskets yesterday, but were somewhat disappointed in not receiving rifles.

### THE CAMP AT FORT SCHUYLER.

Col. BAKER's California Regiment, which has been encamped for several days at Throgg's Neck, yesterday occupied Fort Schyler, Col. J. McLEOD MURPHY's regiment crossing over to the Long Island shore and taking possession of the encampment at Willett's Point just vacated by the Second Maine Regiment. The condition of both regiments will be greatly benefited by the change. Col. BAKER's men will have shelter and the conveniences of the camp, which they have been without since Friday, while the Sappers and Miners have one of the most beautiful and healthful posts on Long Island] Sound. Some twenty persons belonging to the Maine Regiment, who were too ill to move when the camp broke up, have recovered, and will follow their comrades soon.

### COMMISSARY'S DEPARTMENT.

Requisitions for arming and equipping the Twenty-eighth Regiment, Col. DONNELLY, and the Sixteenth Regiment, Col. THOMAS A. DAVIS, have been received at the above Department.

### ANDERSON ZOUAVES.

Four companies belonging to this regiment are quartered at Snedikers, Long Island; the remaining six companies are in barracks at the Newark Bay Hotel, N. J. Great activity prevails, and the men are rapidly becoming efficient in drill. Mr. A. V. MEEKER, of the Seventh Regiment, has accepted a Captaincy in this corps; a number of his former comrades, unwilling to remain inactive, have placed themselves under his command. Col. RIKER states that his men are all ready, and are anxiously waiting marching orders.

### DISTINGUISHED ROGUES.

The photographic portraits of "JEFFERSON DAVIS, the traitor," and "JOHN B. FLOYD, the robber," were yesterday labeled and added to the collection in the Rogue's Gallery at Police Head-quarters. The compliment is well deserved.

### BURNHAM'S BREECH LOADING RIFLED CANNON.

One of the "Burnham" six-pounder breech loading Rifled Cannon will be exhibited in the Park, front of the City Hall, on Wednesday evening next, 5th inst., from 10 to 4 o'clock. This piece of ordnance was invented by O. R. BURNHAM, Esq., of this City. It has been thoroughly tested, and its principles are now submitted to the public.

### SHOT WHILE RUNNING GUARD.

Late on Sunday night, one JAMES PEENEY attempted to enter the camp of the Third Regiment stationed at the Battery. He was challenged by the sentinel, but failing so answer, was fired upon. The ball entered his leg, causing a bad wound.

### THE PRIZE COMMISSIONERS.

The schooner *Lynchburgh*, which was captured by the *Quaker City* off the Cape and sent to this port from Hampton Roads by flag-officer PRENDERGAST, arrived at Quarantine late on Sunday night, and was handed over to the Prize Commissioners yesterday. She is from Rio Janeiro, and was bound to Richmond with a cargo of coffee.

## MILITARY MATTERS IN BROOKLYN.

The three Massachusetts Companies which were invited here to join the Brooklyn Phalanx have declined to do so, and will probably return to their native State and join some regiment there. When they came on, it was with the expectation that they would be immediately mustered into the service, and sent to the seat of war. They came here because they thought they might get a chance at the enemies of the Union at an earlier day than by joining a home regiment. Having been disappointed, they have not yet determined what course to pursue, but will decide to-day upon the return of the officers from Boston. The men of these companies are the right sort for a tramp in Virginia—being intelligent, hardy, and take up arms in obedience to a conviction that it is a duty to do so, which they have no right to disregard. A majority of the men are shoemakers, and they say their chances for getting off in Massachusetts are better than here, because their business being dull. Gov. ANDREWS gives men thus situated a preference over farmers and mechanics who have employment.

The Brooklyn Phalanx is still recruiting at Musical Hall, and have about 600 men, all told. It was understood last night they were to be sent to Staten Island this week, for camp duty.

A portion of the Regiment known as the President's Life Guard, Col. GOODWIN, have been quartered in two houses at the junction of DeKalb and Fulton avenues. Recruits are still received corner Beekman and Nassau streets, New-York. The Second Regiment Scott Life Guard are yet quartered at SNEDIKER's, near the Union race course.

A beautiful flag will be raised this afternoon at 5 o'clock from the Universalist church corner of Clark-street and Munroe-place, of which Rev. Mr. BLANCHARD is pastor.

### THE COMMON COUNCIL RELIEF COMMITTEE.

A meeting of this Committee was called for last evening, but as there was no quorum present, no business was transacted. The Secretary, WM. B. LEWIS, Esq., had prepared the following statement to present:

Total amount paid from Relief Fund, up to and including June 1st, 1861, $12,506 00.

Apportioned among the different wards as follows:

| Wards. | | Wards. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| I | $96 00 | XII | $541 00 |
| II | 422 00 | XIII | 552 50 |
| III | 163 00 | XIV | 1,283 00 |
| IV | 451 50 | XV | 634 00 |
| V | 1,064 50 | XVI | 2,596 50 |
| VI | 650 00 | XVII | 112 00 |
| VII | 468 00 | XVIII | 193 00 |
| VIII | 159 00 | XIX | 316 50 |
| IX | 157 00 | Flatlands | 37 00 |
| X | 770 50 | New-Lots | 213 50 |
| XI | 1,122 00 | New-Utrecht | 3 00 |
| Total | | | $12,506 00 |

Apportioned by regiments thus: Thirteenth Regiment, $1,794; Fourteenth Regiment, $1,574; Twenty-eighth Regiment, $3,284; miscellaneous or New-York City Regiment, $5,854. Total, $12,506.

The annual expense of supporting the families of soldiers now in service will be about $800 each, or $292,000, a tax of about three mills on the dollar of valuation of the property of the City.

In the Board of Aldermen last evening, Ald. VAN BRUNT presented a report of the Commissioners to equip and support the Volunteers, by which it appears that they borrowed $100,000, and expended $77,795 23—$65,289 for clothing and equipments, and $12,506 for relief of families. The report was referred to the War Committee, and ordered it to be printed.

The Committee appointed to go to Albany reported that they had not been able to obtain any means of clothing the Fifteenth and Twenty-eighth Regiments as yet, and a resolution that the Committee make further effort to procure aid from the State, was passed.

The sale of property for taxes was indefinitely postponed, and the Board adjourned for one week.

## LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

### Arrival of the Pony Express.

FORT KEARNEY, Sunday, June 2.

The Pony Express passed here yesterday, with San Francisco dates to May 22.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, May 22.

The steamer *St. Louis* from Panama with 180 passengers and $6,900 in treasure, has arrived.

The steamer *St. Louis* and Pony Express with news to the 13th, slightly encouraged a disposition to ship treasure. Exchange was rated at 6 ₩ cent. premium on steamer day, but some of the leading bankers were not selling.

The municipal election at San Francisco on the 21st, resulted in the triumph of the People's Union ticket by an average majority of 1,000. The contest was very exciting, business being generally suspended to give everybody an opportunity to participate.

Five hundred picked men have been enrolled for Col. LIPPITT's Volunteer Regiment, including one company of light artillery and four companies of infantry. When the regiment is full its services will be tendered to the General Government.

A lieutenant of the army has been detailed by Gen. SUMNER to act as adjutant, and he is now superintending the army drill.

The Legislature adjourned on the 16th, after an extra session of 133 days.

Advices from Oregon to the 13th of May say that Union meetings are being held throughout the State.

The Dallas Mountaineers rejects the proposition to call a Democratic State Convention by Oregon, and favors one without distinction of party.

## THE MERRYMAN CASE.

### Decision of Chief Justice Taney.

*Ex parte.* JOHN MERRYMAN.—Before the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, at Chambers.

The application in this case for a writ of *habeas corpus* is made to me under the 14th section of the Judiciary Act of 1789, which renders effectual for the citizen the constitutional privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus*. That act gives to the Courts of the United States, as well as to each Justice of the Supreme Court, and to every District Judge, power to grant writs of *habeas corpus* for the purpose of an inquiry into the cause of commitment. The petition was presented to me at Washington under the impression that I would order the prisoner to be brought before me there, but as he was confined in Fort McHenry, at the City of Baltimore, which is in my circuit, I resolved to hear it in the latter city, as obedience to the writ, under such circumstances, would not withdraw Gen. Cadwalader, who had him in charge from the limits of his military command.

The petition presents the following case: The petitioner resides in Maryland, in Baltimore County. While peaceably in his own house, with his family, he was, at 2 o'clock, on the morning of the 25th of May, 1861, arrested by an armed force, professing to act under military orders. He was then compelled to rise from his bed, taken into custody, and conveyed to Fort McHenry, where he is imprisoned by the commanding officer, without warrant from any lawful authority.

The Commander of the fort, Gen. George Cadwalader, by whom he is detained in confinement, in his return to the writ, does not deny any of the facts alleged in the petition. He states that the prisoner was arrested by order of Gen. Keim of Pennsylvania, and conducted as a prisoner to Fort McHenry by his order, and placed in his (Gen. Cadwallader's) custody, to be there detained by him as a prisoner.

A copy of the warrant or order under which the prisoner was arrested was demanded by his counsel, and refused. And it is not alleged in the return that any specific act, constituting an offence against the laws of the United States, has been charged against him upon oath, but he appears to have been arrested upon general charges of treason and rebellion, without proof, and without giving the names of the witnesses, or specifying the acts which, in the judgment of the military officer, constituted these crimes. And having the prisoner thus in custody upon these vague and unsupported accusations, he refuses to obey the writ of *habeas corpus*, upon the ground that he is duly authorized by the President to suspend it.

The case, then, is simply this: A military officer, residing in Pennsylvania, issues an order to arrest a citizen of Maryland, upon vague and indefinite charges, without any proof, so far as appears. Under this order, his house is entered in the night; he is seized as a prisoner, and conveyed to Fort McHenry, and there kept in close confinement. And when a *habeas corpus* is served on the commanding officer, requiring him to produce the prisoner before a justice of the Supreme Court, in order that he may examine into the legality of the imprisonment, the answer of the officer is that he is authorized by the President to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus* at his discretion, and, in the exercise of that discretion, suspends it in this case, and on that ground refuses obedience to the writ.

As the case comes before me, therefore, I understand that the President not only claims the right to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus* himself, at his discretion, but to delegate that discretionary power to a military officer, and to leave it to him to determine whether he will or will not obey judicial process that may be served upon him.

No official notice has been given to the courts of justice, or to the public, by proclamation or otherwise, that the President claimed this power, and had exercised it in the manner stated in his return. And I certainly listened to it with some surprise, for I had supposed it to be one of those points of constitutional law upon which there was no difference of opinion, and that it was admitted on all hands that the privilege of the writ could not be suspended, except by act of Congress.

When the conspiracy of which Aaron Burr was the head became so formidable, and was so extensively ramified as to justify, in Mr. Jefferson's opinion, the suspension of the writ, he claimed, on his part, no power to suspend it, but communicated his opinion to Congress, with all the proofs in his possession, in order that Congress might exercise its discretion upon the subject, and determine whether the public safety required it. And in the debate which took place upon the subject, no one suggested that Mr. Jefferson might exercise the power himself, if, in his opinion, the public safety demanded it.

Having, therefore, regarded the question as too plain and too well settled to be open to dispute, if the commanding officer had stated that upon his own responsibility, and in the exercise of his own discretion, he refused obedience to the writ, I should have contented myself with referring to the clause in the Constitution, and to the construction it received from every jurist and statesman of that day, when the case of Burr was before them. But being thus officially notified that the privilege of the writ has been suspended under the orders, and by the authority of the President, and believing, as I do, that the President has exercised a power which he does not possess under the Constitution, a proper respect for the high office he fills requires me to state plainly and fully the grounds of my opinion, in order to show that I have not ventured to question the legality of his act without a careful and deliberate examination of the whole subject.

The clause in the Constitution, which authorizes the suspension of the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus*, is in the 9th section of the first article.

This article is devoted to the legislative department of the United States, and has not the slightest reference to the Executive Department. It begins by providing "that all legislative powers therein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives." And after prescribing the manner in which these two branches of the legislative department shall be chosen, it proceeds to enumerate specifically the legislative powers which it expressly prohibits; and, at the conclusion of this specification, a clause is inserted giving Congress "the power to make all laws which may be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States or in any department or office thereof."

The power of legislation granted by this latter clause is by its words carefully confined to the specific objects before enumerated. But as this limitation was unavoidably somewhat indefinite, it was deemed necessary to guard more effectually certain great cardinal principles essential to the liberty of the citizen, and to the rights and equality of the States, by denying to Congress, in express terms, any power of legislating over them. It was apprehended, it seems, that such legislation might be attempted under the pretext that it was necessary and proper to carry into execution the powers granted, and it was determined that there should be no room to doubt, where rights of such vital importance were concerned, and accordingly, this clause is immediately followed by an enumeration of certain subjects, to which the powers of legislation shall not extend; and the great importance which the framers of the Constitution attached to the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* to protect the liberty of the citizen is proved by the fact that its suspension, except in cases of invasion and rebellion, is first in the list of prohibited powers; and even in these cases the power is denied, and its exercise prohibited, unless the public safety shall require it.

It is true that in the cases mentioned Congress is of necessity the judge of whether the public safety does or does not require it; and their judgment is conclusive. But the introduction of these words is a standing admonition to the legislative body of the danger of suspending it, and of the extreme caution they should exercise before they give the Government of the United States such power over the liberty of a citizen.

It is the second article of the Constitution that provides for the organization of the Executive Department, and enumerates the powers conferred on it, and prescribes its duties. And if the high power over the liberty of the citizens, now claimed, was intended to be conferred on the President, it would, undoubtedly, be found in plain words in this article. But there is not a word in it that can furnish the slightest ground to justify the exercise of the power.

The article begins by declaring that the Executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America, to hold his office during the term of four years—and then proceeds to prescribe the mode of election, and to specify in precise and plain words the powers delegated to him, and the duties imposed upon him. And the short term for which he is elected, and the narrow limits to which his power is confined, show the jealousy and apprehensions of future danger which the framers of the Constitution felt in relation to that department of the Government—and how carefully they withheld from it many of the powers belonging to the Executive branch of the English Government which were considered as dangerous to the liberty of the subject—and conferred (and that in clear and specific terms) those powers only which were deemed essential to secure the successful operation of the Government.

He is elected, as I have already said, for the brief term of four years, and is made personally responsible, by impeachment, for malfeasance in office. He is, from necessity and the nature of his duties, the Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, and of the militia, when called into actual service. But no appropriation for the support of the Army can be made by Congress for a longer term than two years, so that it is in the power of the succeeding House of Representatives to withhold the appropriation for its support, and thus disband it, if in their judgment the President used, or designed to use, it for improper purposes. And although the militia, when in actual service, are under his command, yet the appointment of the officers is reserved to the States as a security against the use of the military power for purposes dangerous to the liberties of the people or the rights of the States.

So, too, his powers in relation to the civil duties and authority necessarily conferred on him are carefully restricted, as well as those belonging to his military character. He cannot appoint the ordinary officers of government, nor make a treaty with a foreign nation or Indian tribe, without the advice and consent of the Senate, and cannot appoint even inferior officers, unless he is authorized by an act of Congress to do so. He is not empowered to arrest any one charged with an offence against the United States, and whom he may, from the evidence before him, believe to be guilty; nor can he authorize any officer, civil or military, to exercise this power, for the 5th article of the amendments to the Constitution expressly provides that no person "shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law"—that is, judicial process.

And even if the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* was suspended by act of Congress, and a party not subject to the rules and articles of war, was afterwards arrested and imprisoned by regular judicial process—he could not be detained in prison or brought to trial before a military tribunal, for the article [illegible] the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defence."

And the only power, therefore, which the President possesses, where the "life, liberty or property" of a private citizen is concerned, is the power and duty prescribed in the third section of the second article, which requires "that he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed." He is not authorized to execute them himself, or through agents or officers, civil or military, appointed by himself, but he is to take care that they be faithfully carried into execution, as they are expounded and adjudged by the coördinate branch of the Government to which that duty is assigned by the Constitution. It is thus made his duty to come in aid of the judicial authority, if it shall be resisted by a force too strong to be overcome without the assistance of the Executive arm. But in exercising this power he acts in subordination to judicial authority, assisting it to execute its process and enforce its judgments.

With such provisions in the Constitution, expressed in language too clear to be misunderstood by any one, I can see no ground whatever for supposing that the President, in any emergency or in any state of things, can authorize the suspension of the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus*, or arrest a citizen, except in aid of the judicial power. He certainly does not faithfully execute the laws if he takes upon himself legislative power by suspending the writ of *habeas corpus*, and the judicial power also, by arresting and imprisoning a person without due process of law. Nor can any argument be drawn from the nature of sovereignty, or the necessities of government, for self-defence in times of tumult and danger. The Government of the United States is one of delegated and limited powers. It derives its existence and authority altogether from the Constitution, and neither of its branches, Executive, Legislative or Judicial, can exercise any of the powers of Government beyond those specified and granted. For the 10th article of the amendment to the Constitution in express terms provides that "the powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people."

Indeed, the security against imprisonment by executive authority, provided for in the fifth article of the Amendments of the Constitution, which I have before quoted, is nothing more than a copy of a like provision in the English Constitution, which had been firmly established before the Declaration of Independence.

Blackstone, in his Commentaries (1st vol., 137). states it in the following words:

"To make imprisonment lawful, it must be either by process from the Courts of Judicature or by warrant from some legal officer having authority to commit to prison." And the people of the United Colonies, who had themselves lived under its protection while they were British subjects, were well aware of the necessity of this safeguard for their personal liberty. And no one can believe that in framing a government intended to guard still more efficiently the rights and the liberties of the citizens against executive encroachment and oppression, they would have conferred on the President a power which the history of England has proved to be dangerous and oppressive in the hands of the Crown, and which the people of England had compelled it to surrender after a long and obstinate struggle on the part of the English Executive to usurp and retain it.

The right of the subject to the benefit of the writ of *habeas corpus*, it must be recollected, was one of the great points in controversy during the long struggle in England between arbitrary government and free institutions, and must therefore have strongly attracted the attention of statesmen engaged in framing a new and, as they supposed, a freer Government than the one which they had thrown off by the Revolution. For from the earliest history of the common law, if a person was imprisoned—no matter by what authority—he had a right to the writ of *habeas corpus* to bring his case before the King's Bench; and if no specific offence was charged against him in the warrant of commitment, he was entitled to be forthwith discharged; and if any offence was charged which was bailable in its character, the Court was bound to set him at liberty on bail. And the most exciting contests between the Crown and the people of England from the time of Magna Charter were in relation to the privilege of this writ, and they continued until the passage of the statute of 31st Charles II, commonly known as the great *habeas corpus* act.

This statute put an end to the struggle, and finally and firmly secured the liberty of the subject from the usurpation and oppression of the Executive branch of the Government. It nevertheless conferred no new right upon the subject, but only secured a right already existing. For, although the right could not be justly denied, there was often no effectual remedy against its violation. Until the statute of the 13th of William III. the Judges held their offices at the pleasure of the King, and the influences which he exercised over timid, time-serving, and partisan Judges, often induced them, upon some pretext or another, to refuse to discharge the party, although he was entitled to it by law, or delayed the decisions from time to time, so as to prolong the imprisonment of persons who were obnoxious to the King for political opinions, or had incurred his resentment in any other way.

The great and inestimable value of the *habeas corpus* act of the 31st Charles II., is that it contains provisions which compel courts and judges, and all parties concerned, to perform their duties promptly, in the manner specified in the statute.

A passage in *Blackstone's Commentaries*, showing the ancient state of the law upon this subject, and the abuses which were practised through the power and influence of the Crown, and a short extract from *Hallam's Constitutional History*, stating the circumstances which gave rise to the passage of this statute, explains briefly, but fully, all that is material to this subject.

Blackstone, in his *Commentaries* on the laws of England (3d vol., 133, 134,) says:

"To assert an absolute exemption from imprisonment in all cases is inconsistent with every idea of law and political society, and in the end would destroy all civil liberty by rendering its protection impossible.

But the glory of the English law consists in clearly defining the times, the causes, and the extent, when, wherefore, and to what degree the imprisonment of the subject may be lawful. This it is which induces the absolute necessity of expressing upon every commitment the reason for which it is made, that the Court upon a *habeas corpus* may examine into its validity, and according to the circumstances of the case may discharge, admit to bail, or remand the prisoner.

And yet early in the reign of Charles I. the Court of King's Bench, relying on some arbitrary precedents, (and those perhaps misunderstood,) determined that they would not, upon a *habeas corpus*, either bail or deliver a prisoner, though committed without any cause assigned, in case he was committed by the special command of the King or by the Lords of the Privy Council. This drew on a Parliamentary inquiry, and produced the Petition of Right, 3 Charles I, which recites this illegal judgment, and enacts that no freeman hereafter shall be imprisoned or detained. But when in the following year Mr. Selden and others were committed by the Lords of the Council, in pursuance of His Majesty's special command, under a general charge of 'notable contempts, and stirring up sedition against the King and the Government,' the Judge delayed for two terms (including also a long vacation) to deliver an opinion, how far such a charge was bailable. And when at length they agreed that it was, they, however, annexed a condition of finding sureties for their good behavior, which still protracted their imprisonment, the Chief Justice, Sir Nicholas Hyde, at the same time declaring that 'if they were again remanded for that cause, perhaps the Court would not afterward grant a *habeas corpus*, being already made acquainted with the cause of the imprisonment.' Bus this was heard with indignation and astonishment by every lawyer present, according to Mr. Selden's own account of the matter, whose resentment was not cooled at the distance of four and twenty years."

It is worthy of remark that the offences charged against the prisoner in this case, and relied on as a justification for his arrest and imprisonment, in their nature and character, and in the loose and vague manner in which they are stated, bear a striking resemblance to those assigned in the warrant for the arrest of Mr. Selden. And yet, even at that day, the warrant was regarded as such a flagrant violation of the rights of the subject that the delay of the time-serving judges to set him at liberty upon the *habeas corpus* issued in his behalf excited universal indignation at the Bar. The extract from *Hallam's Constitutional History* is equally impressive and equally in point. It is in vol. 4, p. 14:

"It is a very common mistake, and not only among foreigners, but many from whom some knowledge of our constitutional laws might be expected, to suppose that this statute of Charles II. enlarged in a great degree our liberties, and forms a sort of epoch in their history. But though a very beneficial enactment, and eminently remedial in many cases of illegal imprisonment, it introduced no new principle, nor conferred any right upon the subject. From the earliest records of the English law, no freeman could be detained in prison except upon a criminal charge or conviction, or for a civil debt. In the former case it was always in his power to demand of the Court of King's Bench a writ of *habeas corpus ad subjiciendum* directed to the person detaining him in custody, by which he was enjoined to bring up the body of the prisoner with the warrant of commitment, that the Court might judge of its sufficiency and remand the party, admit him to bail, or discharge him, according to the nature of the charge. This writ issued of right, and could not be refused by the Court. It was not to bestow an immunity from arbitrary imprisonment, which is abundantly provided for in Magna Charta, (if, indeed, it were not more ancient,) that the statute of Charles II. was enacted, but to cut off the abuses by which the Government's lust of power, and the servile subtlety of Crown lawyers, had impaired so fundamental a privilege."

While the value set upon this writ in England has been so great that the removal of the abuses which embarrassed its enjoyments have been looked upon as almost a new grant of liberty to the subject, it is not to be wondered at that the continuance of the writ thus made effective should have been the object of the most jealous care. Accordingly, no power in England short of Parliament can suspend or authorize the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*. I quote again from Blackstone, (1 Comm., 136:) "But the happiness of our Constitution is that it is not left to the Executive power to determine when the danger of the State is so great as to render this measure expedient. It is the Parliament only or legislative power that, whenever it sees proper, can authorize the Crown by suspending the *habeas corpus* for a short and limited time, to imprison suspected persons without giving any reason for so doing." And if the President of the United States may suspend the writ, then the Constitution of the United States has conferred upon him more regal and absolute power over the liberty of the citizen than the people of England have thought it safe to intrust to the Crown—a power which the Queen of England cannot exercise at this day, and which could not have been lawfully exercised by the sovereign even in the reign of Charles the First.

But I am not left to form my judgment upon this great question from analogies between the English Government and our own, or the commentaries of English jurists, or the decisions of English courts, although upon this subject they are entitled to the highest respect, and are justly regarded and received as authoritative by our courts of justice. To guide me to a right conclusion, I have the commentaries on the Constitution of the United States of the late Mr. Justice Story, not only one of the most eminent jurists of the age, but for a long time one of the brightest ornaments of the Supreme Court of the United States, and also the clear and authoritative decision of the Court itself, given more than half a century since, and conclusively establishing the principles I have above stated.

Mr. Justice Story, speaking in his Commentaries of the *habeas corpus* clause in the Constitution, says:

"It is obvious that cases of a peculiar emergency may arise which may justify, nay, even require, the temporary suspension of any right to the writ. But as it has frequently happened in foreign countries, and even in England, that the writ has, upon various pretexts and occasions, been suspended, whereby persons apprehended upon suspicion have suffered a long imprisonment, sometimes from design, and sometimes because they were forgotten, the right to suspend it is expressly confined to cases of rebellion or invasion, where the public safety may require it. A very just and wholesome restraint, which cuts down at a blow a fruitful means of oppression, capable of being abused in bad times to the worst of purposes. Hitherto no suspension of the writ has ever been authorized by Congress since the establishment of the Constitution. It would seem, as the power is given to Congress to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus* in cases of rebellion or invasion, that the right to judge whether the exigency had arisen must exclusively belong to that body. (3 Story's Com. on the Constitution, section 1,336.)

And Chief Justice Marshall, in delivering the opinion of the Supreme Court in the case of *ex parte* Bollman and Swartwout, uses this decisive language in 4 Cranch, 95: It may be worthy of remark that this "act (speaking of the one under which I am proceeding) was passed by the first Congress of the United States sitting under a Constitution which had declared 'that the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* should not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety might require it.' Acting under the immediate influence of this injunction, they must have felt, with peculiar force, the obligation of providing efficient means by which this great constitutional privilege should receive life and activity; for if the means be not in existence, the privilege itself would be lost, although no law for its suspension could be enacted. Under the impression of this obligation they give to all the Courts the power of awarding writs of *habeas corpus*.

And again, in page 101:

"If at any time the public safety should require the suspension of the powers vested by this act in the courts of the United States, it is for the Legislature to say so. That question depends on political considerations, on which the Legislature is to decide. Until the Legislative will be expressed, this Court can only see its duty, and must obey the laws."

I can add nothing to these clear and emphatic words of my great predecessor.

But the documents before me show that the military authority in this case has gone beyond the mere suspension of the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus*. It has, by force of arms, thrust aside the judicial authorities and officers to whom the Constitution has confided the power and duty of interpreting and administering the laws, and substituted a military Government in its place, to be administered and executed by military officers, for at the time these proceedings were had against John Merryman, the District Judge of Maryland, the Commissioner appointed under the act of Congress, the District Attorney and the Marshal, all resided in the city of Baltimore, a few miles only from the home of the prisoner. Up to that time there had never been the slightest resistance or obstruction to the process of any court or judicial officer of the United States in Maryland, except by the military authority. And if a military officer, or any other person, had reason to believe that the prisoner had committed any offence against the laws of the United States, it was his duty to give information of the fact, and the evidence to support it, to the District Attorney; and it would then have become the duty of that officer to bring the matter before the District Judge or Commissioner, and if there was sufficient legal evidence to justify his arrest, the Judge or Commissioner would have issued his warrant to the Marshal to arrest him; and upon the hearing of the party would have held him to bail, or committed him for trial, according to the character of the offence, as it appeared in the testimony, or would have discharged him immediately, if there was not sufficient evidence to support the accusation. There was no danger of any obstruction or resistance to the action of the civil authorities, and therefore no reason whatever for the interposition of the military.

And yet, under these circumstances, a military officer, stationed in Pennsylvania, without giving any information to the District Attorney, and without any application to the judicial authorities, assumes to himself the judicial power in the District of Maryland; undertakes to decide what constitutes the crime of treason or rebellion; what evidence (if, indeed, he required any) is sufficient to support the accusation and justify the commitment; and commits the party, without having a hearing even before himself, to close custody in a strongly-garrisoned fort, to be there held, it would seem, during the pleasure of those who committed him.

The Constitution provides, as I have before said, that "no person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property, without due process of law." It declares that "the right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no warrant shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized." It provides that the party accused shall be entitled to a speedy trial in a court of justice.

And these great and fundamental laws which Congress itself could not suspend, have been disregarded and suspended, like the writ of *habeas corpus*, by a military order, supported by force of arms. Such is the case now before me, and I can only say that if the authority which the Constitution has confided to the Judiciary Department, and judical offices may thus upon any pretext and under any circumstances, be usurped by the military power at its discretion, the people of the United States are no longer living under a Government of laws, but every citizen holds life, liberty and property at the will and pleasure of the army officer in whose military district he may happen to be found.

In such a case my duty was too plain to be mistaken. I have exercised all the power which the Constitution and laws confer on me, but that power has been resisted by a force too strong for me to overcome. It is possible that the officer who has incurred this grave responsibility may have misunderstood his instructions, and exceeded the authority intended to be given him. I shall, therefore, order all the proceedings in this case, with my opinion, to be filed and recorded in the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Maryland, and direct the Clerk to transmit a copy, under seal, to the President of the United States. It will then remain for that high officer, in fulfillment of his constitutional obligation, to "take care that the laws be faithfully executed," to determine what measures he will take to cause the civil process of the United States to be respected and enforced.

R. B. TANEY.
Chief Justice of the Supreme Court United States.

DISCOVERY OF EXTENSIVE FORGERIES.—A series of bold and extensive forgeries have just been brought to light in Washington, Penn. The operator was a man named J. W. SMITH, a resident of Cross Creek township, and widely known in the neighborhood. It appears that for the last few years he has been operating in the live stock and produce business, and in that capacity has sought and obtained frequent accommodations for considerable sums of money, several of his immediate neighbors becoming indorsers. In this way things have been going on for some time past, the artful operator all the while managing, by the prompt payment of some of his notes and the renewal of others, to keep up his credit and secure the entire confidence of those with whom he was dealing. Failing to meet a note which matured in one of the Wheeling banks last week, however, notice of protest was sent to the persons whose names appeared as indorsers, when it was found for the first time that their names had been forged to the paper! This of course led other parties who held his notes to make inquiry, and soon brought to light the astounding fact that all the indorsements upon which he had drawn funds were daring forgeries. It turns out that his indebtedness upon this sort of fraudulent paper to different parties about town amounts to about $24,000, made up thus: Notes disposed of to Dr. F. J. LEMOYNE, of Washington, $14,000; to WM. SMITH & SON, $3,000; to Franklin Bank of Washington, $1,000; to Wheeling Banks, $5,000; to Wellsburgh Bank, $2,000. Besides the foregoing, all of which are forgeries, SMITH leaves other liabilities behind him amounting to some $8,000 or $10,000. The scoundrel has, unfortunately for justice, made his escape to parts unknown, and there seems now but little probability that his capture will soon be effected. He has not been engaged in business for some time, and it is surmised that he took the greater part of his ill-gotten gain with him in his flight.—*Pittsburgh Chron., June* 1.

### Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Monday, June 3.

FLOUR quiet and steady. WHEAT flat and no sales. CORN dull, with a declining tendency; sales 17,000 bushels Prime Yellow, at 34c. CANAL FREIGHTS steady—12c.@13c. on Corn and Wheat, to New-York. *Imports*—14,000 bbls. Flour, 140,000 bushels Wheat, 21,000 bushels Corn. *Canal Exports*—2,000 bbls. Flour, 48,000 bushels Wheat, 29,000 bushels Corn, and 21,000 bushels Oats.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, June 3.

FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT steady; Red, $1 35 @$1 38; White, $1 45@$1 50. CORN dull; Southern, 55c.@56c. PROVISIONS quiet. WHISKY dull, at 16½c. @17c.

### Passengers Arrived.

*In schr. Lucy Darling, from Nassau, N. P.*—I. V. B. Fowler, J. D. Sargent, lady and son, J. Richardson, lady and daughter, S. Mackay and lady.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 4 29 | Sun sets....... 7 26 | Moon rises.. 1 44
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 4 33 | Gov. Island.. 5 22 | Hell Gate.... 6 44

## MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, June 3.

### Cleared.

Ships S. Adams, Gay, Castine, H. T. Capen; C. Grinnell, Spencer, London, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.; Carrier Dove, [illegible], San Francisco, Sutton & Co.; Amazon, Hovey, London, E. E. Morgan [illegible]; Adele, Clauson, Antwerp.

Barks M. C. Porter, Adams, Philadelphia, ———; Elizabeth J., [illegible], Philadelphia, J. W. McKee; Citizen, Sterling, Aspinwall, ———; [illegible], Dublin, ———.

Brigs [illegible] Wainwright; [illegible] Schooner [illegible] Trumbull; [illegible] Hunt & Co. Whirlwind, Henry, Augusta, ——.

### Arrived.

U. S. Revenue cutter (schr.) Jackson, Hyde, Perth Amboy.

Steamer Sarah, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Ship Lucy Thompson, Crocker, Liverpool 30 ds., with mdse. and 600 passengers to Saml. Thompson's Nephew. Had one death and 2 births.

Ship Civilito, (Aus.) Cosulich, London 38 ds., in ballast, to order. May 16, lat. 43 04, lon. 46 42, saw an iceberg about 3 miles in length and 80 feet high.

Ship South Shore, (of Boston) Lothrop, Liverpool April 25, with mdse. and 361 passengers to Tapscott & Co. Has had very light weather the whole passage.

Bark Wildfire, Perkins, Palermo 44 ds., passed Gibraltar April 27, with fruit to Gomez Wallis & Co. May 8, lat. 38, lon. 34 40, saw a large ship strg. E. with loss of foremast and head gear; was apparently British. May 19, lat. 38 40, lon. 47 20, saw a quantity of yellow pine timber, supposed the deck load of some vessel. May 23, lat. 39 40, lon. 66 30, saw brig War Eagle, of Philadelphia, abandoned, (before reported.) May 31, 120 miles E. of Sandy Hook, took pilot from boat Wm. H. Aspinwall, No. 21. The W. has been within 400 miles of New-York for the last 16 ds.

Bark Czarina, Fogerty, Marseilles April 16, passed Gibraltar April 27, with wine, brandy, &c., to [illegible] & Church.

Bark Brilliant, (of New-Orleans) Colburn, [illegible] 11 ds., with molasses to master.

Brig Viskengen, (Ner.,) Polster, Dublin 43 ds., in ballast, to Funch, Meincke & Wendt. Saw large quantities of ice in lat. 46 21, lon. 46 52; came in contact with a large field, which cut away the stern and caused the vessel to leak badly.

Brig Abby Thaxter, (of Bangor,) Eaton, [illegible], P. R., May 14, with molasses to master. Left no Am. vessels.

Brig Handy King, Brown, Sagua 13 ds., with sugar to Duncan, Sherman & Co.—vessel to master. [illegible] of Hatteras.

Brig Margaret Ridley, (Br., of Liverpool,) Brown, Barbados May 18 in ballast, to Siffken & Ironsides.

Brig Lucy Darling, Souper, Nassau, N. P, 11 ds., in ballast, to J. Eneas. 11th inst., off Fenwick's Island, saw a U. S. steamer cruising.

Brig Greyhound, Pierce, Matanzas 14 ds., with sugar to H. D. Brookman & Co.

Brig Scotland, Francis, Hartford 12 hours, in ballast.

Brig Edmiston Brothers, Phillips, Providence 2 ds.

Schr. G. J. Miller, (Br.,) Johnson, Eluthera 9 ds., with fruit to Jas. Douglass. Left no Am. vessels.

Schr. Francisco, (of Portland,) Thompson, Lingan, C. B., 14 ds., with coal to master.

Schr. Hannah, (of Plymouth, Mass.,) Loud, Kingston, Jam., 22 ds., in ballast, to Brett, Son & Co.

Schr. C. P. Williams, Rogers, Georgetown, D. C., 4 ds., with coal.

Schr. Bay State, Hallett, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to J. C. Dayton & Co.

Schr. John A. Taylor, (of Boston,) Lombard, Ruatan 18 ds., with fruit to Thos. Gilmartin.

Schr. Philander Armstrong, (of Boston,) Fish, Baracoa 11 ds., with fruit to Thos. Gilmartin.

Schr. Cherub, Bailey, Gardiner 7 ds., with lumber to Baker & Wells.

Schr. Cruso, Foster, Machias 7 ds., with lumber to F. Talcot & Co.

Schr. Benjamin Willis, Grant, Frankfort, Me., 15 ds., with laths to master.

Schr. Cornelia, Mackey, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Connecticut, Pratt, Fall River, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Ellen Perkins, Eldridge, Portland, Me., 5 ds., with plaster.

Schr. Louisa, Drinkwater, St. George, N. B., 10 ds., with lumber to T. M. Mayhew & Co.

Schr. Henry Remsen, Heartt, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. S. Pearsall, Pearsall, Elizabethport, for Far Rockaway.

Schr. Ellen Barnes, Briggs, Elizabethport, for New-Bedford.

Schr. John Walker, Driffing, New-Haven, for Albany.

Schr. E. M. Smith, Chase, New Bedford 3 ds., oil.

Schr. Josephine, Davis, Port Jefferson, in ballast.

Schr. Thomas Hicks, Hall, Rockland 5 ds., with lime.

Schr. T. H. Thompson, Baker, Gloucester 3 ds., fish.

Schr. Mary Natt, Richards, New-London 2 ds.

Schr. Ariadne, Robinson, New-Bedford 3 ds.

Schr. Mary Emily, Snow, New-Haven 2 ds.

Schr. J. L. Hess, Webb, New Haven, for Rondout.

Schr. James Barrett, Nickerson, Albany, for Boston.

Schr. E. Johnson, Crowell, Boston, for Albany.

Schr. Louisa, ———, Salem 4 ds., with timber.

Schr. Francis Ellmore, Smith, Providence 2 ds.

Schr. Harriet Newell, Dunscomb, Providence.

Schr. Fair Wind, Snow, New-Haven 2 ds.

Schr. C. L. Hulse, Ball, Fall River 2 ds.

Schr. Obien, Smith, Salem 3 ds., with wood.

Schr. October, Brown, Gardner 9 ds., with lumber.

Schr. Eva, Tourgee, Providence 2 ds., in ballast.

Schr. Stranger, Anthony, Elizabethport, for Fort Lee.

Schr. Joe Cassadey, Elizabethport, for Newark.

Schr. Grecian, Hegerty, Elizabethport, for Portsmouth.

Sloop Mary Elizabeth, Blakeman, Elizabethport, for Bridgeport.

Sloop Cultivator, Brown, Elizabethport, for Port Washington.

Sloop Rienzi, Briggs, New-Bedford 3 ds., in ballast.

WIND—Sunset, S. W.

### Below.

Ship Southerner, Soule, from Liverpool April 27.

Bark D. Colden Murray, Lee Helveot April 24, with maintopgallant-mast gone.—By pilot boat M. H. Grinnell, No 1.

Ship Alliance, (of Liverpool,) from Newport.

Ship John Tucker, Taylor, Liverpool April 27.—By Capt. E. Fountain, of steamtug Underwriter.

### Sailed.

June 1—Steamship Vigo, for Liverpool. Ships Kathay, Shanghai; Chancellor, Liverpool; Competitor, Sydney. Barks R. G. W. Dodge, Trinidad; Lancastria, (Br.,) Dublin; Dunloe, (Br.,) London; Percy, (Br.,) Queenstown. Brigs Itasca, Nuevitas; Fredonia, Bordeaux; Hope, Washington; Atlantic Barbados.

June 2—Ship Yorkshire, Liverpool. Barks Union, Queenstown; Mary, Key West; [illegible], Bremen. Brig Amazon, Yarmouth, N. S.

### By Telegraph.

BOSTON, June 3—Arr. steamship [illegible]; brigs St. Peter, Pictou; Charles [illegible].

### Miscellaneous.

The schr. Sarah Goodsell, of New-Haven, Goodsell, hence for Nassau, N. P., was sunk May 24, about 40 miles N. E. from Eluthera. She had experienced a very heavy gale on the 11th ult., while crossing the Gulf, causing her to leak badly, which increased to such an extent that it was impossible to keep her free. The crew then took to the boats, and arrived at Eluthera on the 21st. Part of the crew came to this port in the schr. G. J. Miller, which arrived to-day from Eluthera. The captain (Goodsell) had gone to Nassau.

HONOLULU, April 11.—The whale ship Vesper of New-London, arrived at this port on the [illegible] ult. from the coast of California, leaking badly. A survey has been held, which showed that the fastenings throughout her entire lower frame were much decayed by the action of salt water, and her entire planking and beams in such a condition as to require new. The cost of repairs was estimated at $9,000. The amount being so large, she was condemned, and was accordingly sold at auction together with her inventory; the net sales amounting to $5,100.—(By letter to Elwood Walter, Esq., Sec'y Board Underwriters.)

### Spoken, &c.

Sea Ranger—brig, from Sagua for New-York, May 31, lat. 33, lon. 77.

W. A. Platioius—Am. bark, from Havana for Cronstadt, May 20, lat. 42 50 lon. 55 45.

Pilot boat Mary Catherine reports June 2, Cape May bearing about S. W. by W., spoke ship Macaulay, Rogers, from Liverpool April 24, for Baltimore, who reports May 14, 1:30 P. M., passed a large iceberg, and at 6 P. M. was completely surrounded with ice as far as could be seen from aloft: last ice seen was on the 17th, in lat. 42 19, lon. 50 36; May 20, spoke ship Lady Franklin, 8 ds. from New-York for Liverpool; 21st, Mark Plummer, seaman, of New York, fell overboard and was drowned; have been 17 ds. W. of the Banks with light westerly winds; all well.

### Foreign Ports.

NASSAU, N. P., May 13.—Cld. schrs. Clyde, Sweeting, Boston; 15th, J. H. French, Crosby, do., via Ragged Island; S M. Tyler, Grey, Barnstable; 16th, Sea Breeze, Wilson, New-York. The Am. ship Betsey Williams, Nickerson, master, from Manzanillo, bound to New-York, with melado, wood and palm leaves, ran ashore on a reef at Riding Rocks at 1 o'clock on Sunday morning, the 5th inst., where she remained 48 hours. After discharging part of her cargo in sundry wrecking vessels, she was got off, and arrived here this morning. Ship supposed to be uninjured.

At Barbados, May 18, bark Reindeer, for New-Haven, ldg.

At Baracoa, May 23, schr. Flying Dragon, for New-York, ldg., to sail 27th.

[PER PRINCE ALBERT.]

*Arrived from New-York*—19th, Cosmopolite, Mary Nevins, and Devonshire, at Deal; A. G. Goodhue, at Queenstown; Fairy, off Scilly; Norwegian, at Waterford; Margaret Haymelet, at Deal.

*Arrived from Boston*—19th, Sir J. Manderville, at Liverpool.

*Arrived from New-Orleans*—18th, Great Britain and Lizzie Southard, at Liverpool; Reuben and Augustine, off Scilly; E. G. Barney, at Cronstadt; "[illegible]," at Londonderry.

*Arrived from Charleston*—19th, Bomarsund, at Liverpool.

*Arrived from Baltimore*—20th, Industry, at Queenstown.

*Arrived from Savannah*—19th, Prophet, at Queenstown; Lord Elgin, at Liverpool.

*Arrived from Philadelphia*—19th, Achiles, at Deal; 20th, A. Childs, at Queenstown.

## TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

LOOK TO YOUR GARDENS! NOW IS THE TIME FOR INSECTS TO WORK DESTRUCTION.

THE ONLY SURE REMEDY IS JOHNSON'S PATENT POWDERED COAL-TAR.

It will drive all kinds of insects and vermin from every description of vegetation, and is simple and easy to use, and furnished so cheap that every one can afford to use it freely. Price, 1 lb. 25 cents, 3-lb. boxes 50 cents, 8-lb. boxes $1. Address or apply to

J. G. WELLS,
Corner Park-row and Beekman-st., New-York.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—A RESPECTABLE widow woman would take charge of a gentleman's house for the Summer, while the family would be absent in the country; would do the washing, if required; would go out by the day as laundress or [illegible]; can refer to highly respectable ladies in the City as to character and capability. Call No. at 233 [illegible], up stairs.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A MIDDLE-AGED Englishwoman, a situation as nurse; has had [illegible] years' experience in the care of children; or would wait on an invalid lady; is also an excellent [illegible]. City reference given. Call, until engaged, at [illegible] Hammond-st., between Hudson and Bleecker [illegible]; country preferred.

CHARTER OAK LODGE—NO. 249, F. AND A. M.—The members of this Lodge are hereby summoned to attend a special communication, at their Rooms, Odd Fellows' Hall, corner of Centre and Grand sts., THIS MORNING, June 4, at 10 o'clock. By order of ROBERT BEATTY, W. M.
WM. S. SHERTON, Sec.

AS USEFUL MAN ON A FARM.—A SOBER, honest and active young man, with a good deal of experience, wishes a situation; can work on the farm and garden; is a careful driver; can milk and is willing to make himself useful about the place. Address [illegible] No. 425 Broadway, up stairs.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A RESPECTABLE girl wishes a situation to do general housework; can give the best of City reference. Call at 233 West 13th-st.